



DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

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JAPAN

Nakasone Endorses U.S. Missiles in Europe	C 1
Nakasone Urges U.S.-USSR Summit Meeting	C 2
In Meeting With Reagan	C 2
In Johns Hopkins Speech	C 3
Gotoda Clarifies Nakasone Summit Positions	C 4
Collective Security, European Missiles	C 4
Defense Policy Not Changed	C 5
Opposition Scores Nakasone's Remarks at Summit	C 5
Further Opposition Reaction	C 6
MITI Welcomes Williamsburg Summit Outcome	C 6
Businessmen Hail Williamsburg Summit Results	C 7
Casualties, Damage Updated in 26 May Earthquake	C 7

NORTH KOREA

U.S. Neutron Bomb Deployment Plan Assailed	D 1
[NODONG SINMUN 28 May]	
U.S. Plan To Sell F-16's to Israel Criticized	D 6
VRPR Denounces Reagan's Letter to Chon	D 6
South Korea Accused of 'War Hysterics'	D 7
[NODONG SINMUN 29 May]	
Elimination of Two Koreas Policy Urged	D 8
[NODONG SINMUN 30 May]	
Nakasone Remarks on ASEAN Tour Denounced	D 11
[NODONG SINMUN 30 May]	
Japanese Air Force Buildup Warned Against	D 11
[NODONG SINMUN 27 May]	
Foreign Ministry Condemns South African Raid	D 12
Works Dedicated to Korea-China Friendship Cited	D 13
NODONG SINMUN on Imbuing Party With Chuche Idea	D 14
Rice, Corn Transplanting Progress Reported	D 21

[25 May]

SOUTH KOREA

Reportage, Reaction to Reagan Letter to Chon	E 1
YONHAP Report	E 1
KYONGHYANG SINMUN Editorial	E 1
[28 May]	
Need Seen for U.S. Congressional Lobby	E 2
[TONG-A ILBO 28 May]	
Taiwan Envoy Visits Kong No-myong on Hijackers	E 4
[KOREA HERALD 28 May]	
Foreign Ministry Official Denies Taiwan Friction	E 4
[SEOUL SINMUN 28 May]	
South Korean Lawyers Selected for Hijackers	E 4
ROK-Made Weapons Tested in Military Exercise	E 5
[KOREA HERALD 28 May]	
KYODO: Five Dissidents Go on Hunger Strike	E 5

KAMPUCHEA

Heng Samrin Greets Hungary's Kadar on Birthday	H	1
Chan Si Wires Pham Van Dong Over Storm Damage	H	1
Chan Si Sends Message to Gandhi on Storm Damage	H	1
Chea Sim Meets With GDR Ambassador Horn	H	1
Foreign Ministry Condemns Mozambique Bombing	H	2
Radio Broadcasting Protocol Signed With Laos	H	2
Lao Media Delegation Leaves	H	2
Kampuchean Judicial Delegation Departs SRV	H	3
VODK Calls for World Action on USSR, SRV CBW Use	H	3
VODK Commentary Scores Soviet Aid to SRV	H	4
VODK: Additional Aid to Refugees Announced	H	5
VONADK Reports Land Seized by SRV Advisers	H	5

THAILAND

Foreign Minister on Aid to Kampuchean Refugees	J	1
[NATION REVIEW 28 May]		
Refugees Join Son Sann Forces [NATION REVIEW 28 May]	J	1
Khmer Rouge, KPNLF Attacks on SRV Forces Reported	J	1
[NATION REVIEW 39 May]		
SPK Charge of Thai Escalation at Border Scored	J	2
Sitthi: Sihanouk, Ceausescu Proposals Similar	J	3
[BANGKOK POST 31 May]		
Kriangsak on Dialogue With SRV on Kampuchea	J	4
[BANGKOK POST 29 May]		
Press Comment on Visit of Vietnamese Foreign Minister	J	6
POST Advises Thai Caution [28 May]	J	6
Hanoi's Sincerity Questioned [THAI RAT 30 May]	J	7
Thach Told of Thai Unity [NATION REVIEW 31 May]	J	7
Agreement Reached With Laos on Border Cooperation	J	8
BPP on Alert Following Fighting Inside Laos	J	8
[BANGKOK WORLD 30 May]		
Members of Gritz POW Mission Identified	J	9
[BANGKOK POST 28 May]		
Briefs: Boat People Arrive	J	9

VIETNAM

NHAN DAN Denounces MX Deployment Plans [27 May]	K	1
Reagan 'Slanders' Against Cuba Rebutted	K	1
[NHAN DAN 28 May]		
Pham Van Dong Meets USSR Gas Ministry Group	K	1
Delegation Leaves Hanoi	K	2
RSFSR Deputation Visits Ha Nam Ninh Province	K	2
Government Delegation Ends USSR Visit	K	2
Pham Van Dong Meets Indian Cultural Delegation	K	3
Cultural Program Signed	K	3
Van Tien Dung Receives Lao Political Officers	K	3
Pham Van Dong Meets Indian Cultural Delegation	K	3
Council of State Session Issues Communique	K	4
Ouster of Unqualified CPV Members Demanded	K	4
[NHAN DAN 27 May]		
Ho Chi Minh City Accomplishments Noted	K	6
[NHAN DAN 30 Apr]		
Ho Chi Minh City's Performance Reviewed	K	7
Collection of Commercial Taxes Urged	K	8
[NHAN DAN 29 Apr]		

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Sanctions Dropped Against USSR; Ties Normalized	M	1
Incendiary Devices Found Near Atomic Center	M	1

NEW ZEALAND

Muldoon on French Timetable To End Nuclear Tests	M	1
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PHILIPPINES

Expected Agreement on U.S. Bases Pact Hailed	P	1
Sovereignty Over Military Bases To Be Strengthened	P	1
Committee To Oversee U.S. Base Problems Suggested	P	1
[TIMES JOURNAL 27 May]		
Government To Collect Taxes on U.S. Bases	P	3
Presidential Commitment Orders Under Review	P	3
Marcos Guarantees Adherence to Rule of Law	P	4

NAKASONE ENDORSES U.S. MISSILES IN EUROPE

OW290424 Tokyo KYODO in English 0323 GMT 29 May 83

[By Keisuke Shiina, staff correspondent]

[Text] Williamsburg, Virginia May 28 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Saturday gave the Japanese Government's first formal endorsement to the proposed deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

Nakasone, here for the three-day summit of seven industrially advanced countries this weekend, held separate talks with Western leaders. In a meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Nakasone was quoted as saying that he believed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) should go ahead with its decision in 1979 to deploy Pershing II missiles beginning the end of this year.

His remarks were believed to mean not only his support for the planned deployment of the nuclear missiles but also encouragement for NATO to proceed with its decision. Previously, the Japanese conservative leader did not say anything about whether he was for or against the missile deployment. Japanese observers said the prime minister's statement may have opened the way for deep Japanese involvement in its relations with NATO.

The three-day summit session formally got underway with a dinner Saturday attended by Nakasone, President Ronald Reagan, French President Francois Mitterrand, Thatcher, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, Italian Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani and Gaston Thorn, president of the European Commission.

Before the dinner, Nakasone met separately with Thatcher, Mitterrand, Fanfani, Kohl and Thorn.

Mitterrand was quoted as telling Nakasone that his call for establishment of new monetary institutions did not actually mean any drastic change in the current floating rate system. The president said that his proposal earlier this month calling for a new Bretton Woods-type fixed rate system was widely misunderstood, according to Japanese sources.

Nakasone told Thatcher that the Soviet Union might suspend and pull out of the intermediate nuclear force (INF) reduction talks when the West European missiles are deployed. However, he said that would be a temporary phenomenon and that the Soviets would certainly return to the negotiating table.

It was believed certain that the Western leaders discussed the INF reduction talks at the dinner Saturday night. There was a possibility that the summit participants would reconfirm the NATO missile deployment decision as Nakasone expressed Japan's support for it prior to the opening of the summit.

The Nakasone-Mitterrand meeting was held for bilateral exchange of views before the top leaders of the seven industrial powers in the west began their three-day discussions. Mitterrand was quoted as telling Nakasone that what he really meant was that in handling monetary problems today, it was important to remember the spirit behind Bretton Woods, the international convention in New Hampshire during the last year of World War II that established new monetary institutions. The French Socialist leader made the call when he hosted a reception for ministers from the Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation in Paris. He then said the economic summit conference of the seven industrialized countries here would be meaningless if it failed to discuss the proposal.

Nakasone met with Thatcher before Mitterrand, and the two prime ministers agreed that Mitterrand's proposal involved technical matters that should be discussed thoroughly by finance ministers before being taken up by the top government leaders.

According to the officials, Mitterrand also told Nakasone that he thought relations between Japan and France have improved since Mitterrand visited Japan last year. The Japanese and French leaders agreed to promote exchange of information not only in science and technology but also in wider affairs, including such political issues as the Middle East problem.

During the Nakasone-Thatcher meeting, the British prime minister asked for early Japanese Government approval of direct investments by Nissan Motor Co. in Britain. Nakasone replied that investments by Japanese business enterprises overseas were up to the business firms themselves and the government did not intervene. But he added such investments would be generally welcome.

Thatcher said she was sure she would win in the coming general election and that she hoped Nakasone would visit her country as soon as possible. Nakasone's visit will help promote understanding of the U.K. by Japanese business firms and stimulate their investments in that country, she was quoted as saying.

West German Chancellor Kohl suggested to Nakasone that Japan and West Germany should promote exchanges between their political parties and also lawmakers.

During the Japan-Italy pre-summit bilateral talks, Fanfani said he would invite Nakasone to visit Italy if he remained as prime minister as a result of the coming election, according to the sources. Kohl told Nakasone that he planned to visit Japan in September.

Mitterrand, who also invited Nakasone to visit France, stressed that the deployment of the medium range missiles in Western Europe would open the way for genuine negotiations with Moscow.

Nakasone told Thatcher that the West must try to strengthen its unity and solidify its footing by supporting President Reagan.

In the talks with Fanfani, Nakasone said the INF issue should not be considered as a matter relating to Europe alone but its solution must be made on a global scale. He emphasized that West should not be placed into disarray by the Soviet Union's divisive policy, but must move forward in concert for nuclear arms reduction.

Nakasone also brought up the North-South issue in the meeting with the Italian premier. The developing nations in the South, Nakasone said, are paying attention to the summit on how the Western leaders grapple with the North-South issue. He said he hoped the meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Yugoslavia in June will become a symbol of North-South harmony.

Kohl said the West cannot bring the Soviet Union into earnest negotiations unless it upholds the missile deployment schedule. He said, however, that he is in a difficult position because of an expected backlash from West German public opinion. He assured Nakasone that the Japanese premier should not worry about seeking a global solution to the missile reduction talks.

NAKASONE URGES U.S.-USSR SUMMIT MEETING

In Meeting With Reagan

OW272321 Tokyo KYODO in English 2301 GMT 27 May 83

[By Keisuke Shiina, staff correspondent]

[Text] Washington May 27 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday met U.S. President Ronald Reagan and voiced hope for an early conference with Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov.

Nakasone told Reagan: "I think it is most important how that you lay the foundation for the talks (with the Soviet Union)," Japanese officials said.

Nakasone and Reagan met at the White House over lunch and exchanged views for two hours prior to the ninth annual meeting of the seven industrial democracies in Williamsburg, Virginia, Saturday through Monday.

Nakasone also expressed hope the summit of Japan, the United States, France, Britain, West Germany, Italy and Canada will lay the ground for the U.S.-Soviet talks, the officials told reporters. They said the Japanese prime minister during the meeting fully supported Reagan's effort to work for success at the summit in uniting the industrial powers for peace and economic progress.

According to the officials, Nakasone briefed Reagan on his trip to Southeast Asian countries earlier this month made as part of his preparations for the seven-nation summit. Nakasone told Reagan Southeast Asian leaders were worried the United States might withdraw from their region, and they hoped Japan would persuade the United States to remain in Asia.

It is important for the developing countries to revamp their economy, and it is also important in this respect for the developed countries not to forget them, Nakasone was understood to have suggested to Reagan. According to the officials, Reagan assured him that the United States will have continued interest in the North-South issue, although he said the developing countries should basically stand on their own feet.

The officials said Nakasone and Reagan agreed that their two countries had made satisfactory progress in their relations since they met in January. Although trade and other bilateral issues still remain, they should be placed in the hands of expert, working-level officials, they agreed.

The first 40 minutes of the two-hour meeting were spent alone, considerably longer than originally scheduled, the officials said. When Nakasone and Reagan were joined by their other officials, the meeting was suddenly interrupted by a musical band, a surprise to Nakasone -- his 65th birthday fell on Friday.

After emerging from the meeting at the White House, Nakasone said in a prepared statement that "we have reviewed with great satisfaction our overall bilateral relationship which has made further progress since my last visit here in January.

"We reaffirmed our conviction that any issue between our two countries can be solved through close and reasonable consultations between us since the Japan-U.S. partnership has its strong basis on shared values and interest," he said.

At the outset of the Nakasone-Reagan meeting, the U.S. President presented his condolences over the earthquake which hit northern Japan Thursday, causing tidal waves and leaving at least 40 people dead. A similar condolence was conveyed to Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz when they met earlier in the day. Shultz then told Abe the United States was ready to extend any help it can to Japan if requested.

In Johns Hopkins Speech

OW272337 Tokyo KYODO in English 2315 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Washington, May 27 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone expressed strong hope for a U.S.-Soviet summit at the earliest possible date in his speech here on the eve Friday of the summit meeting of seven industrial democracies.

Addressing the commencement ceremony at the School of Advanced International Studies of the Johns Hopkins University, Nakasone called for an international conference of wisemen in the field of biogenetics.

On the coming summit meeting, the Japanese prime minister said the Williamsburg summit will be the turning point for the recovery of the world economy, but refrained from referring to it in concrete terms.

Calling the maintenance of world peace an important task of our time, Nakasone said he highly values the policy adopted by U.S. President Ronald Reagan as the most realistic and constructive to attain effective disarmament.

"I ardently hope that the West will maintain its firm unity in support of the U.S. effort so that a realistic and effective solution will be reached in the INF (intermediate nuclear force) and START negotiations as early as possible," he said.

He added he strongly hopes that realational and constructive progress in the negotiations will lead to a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting at the earliest possible date.

In connection with the proposed conference on the biogenetics, he said the technology of rearranging the genetic code is now posing serious questions concerning the very existence and dignity of human beings.

"It is not appropriate to leave this matter to be dealt with by the judgment of individuals or the laws and regulations of individual nations," he said. At the conference, the wisemen are to fully discuss such questions as the creation of new life through the rearrangement of genetic codes and the challenge to the order to build a consensus for all mankind. He added they have to study the advisability of the conclusion of an international understanding and agreement regarding the use of the technology.

On the economic issue, the Japanese prime minister said the standard economic policies and existing domestic and international systems and institutions can be no longer reliable for the long-term and sustainable growth of the world economy.

"We should improve the rules and institutions for the management of world economy.... I believe it is high time that we cooperated further on a global basis in the areas of trade, currency, finance and natural resources," Nakasone said.

He called for smooth economic interchanges between the North and the South, as a confrontational atmosphere between the developed and developing countries is not appropriate for carrying out this task.

GOTODA CLARIFIES NAKASONE SUMMIT POSITIONS

Collective Security, European Missiles

OW300601 Tokyo KYODO in English 0538 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 30 KYODO -- The joint statement issued Sunday at the Williamsburg summit of seven industrialized nations did not indicate Japan has entered into a collective security setup, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said Monday. The government spokesman said Japan is constitutionally banned from collective security, and had not strayed from this at Williamsburg.

The statement, issued at the end of second day of the three-day summit, states in part that the seven participating nations were united in efforts for arms reductions and would continue thorough consultations with one another.

Gotoda then referred to the remark made by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in a meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, that the United States should have the courage to deploy Pershing-2 nuclear missiles in Europe as decided on by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and said Nakasone merely expressed Japan's support for the U.S. stand before the world leaders.

"There is no change in Japan's stand," he said.

Defense Policy Not Changed

OW310343 Tokyo KYODO in English 0304 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 31 KYODO -- Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda Tuesday morning rejected criticism here that the result of the Williamsburg summit showed that Japan was clearly locked into the collective security framework of the United States and its European allies. Reporting to the day's regular Cabinet session, Gotoda said the government has not changed Japan's defense policy based on limited arms only for self-defense and the three nonnuclear principles.

Gotoda, speaking as acting foreign minister, highly valued the fact Japanese views, voiced by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, were widely accepted at the summit. Gotoda said he found great significance in three points -- summit leaders upheld free trade, U.S. and European leaders paid more attention to developing countries, especially to Asia, and they confirmed an approach to the intermediate nuclear force (INF) reduction issue from a global point of view.

OPPOSITION SCORES NAKASONE'S REMARKS AT SUMMIT

OW301131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1123 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 30 KYODO -- Japan's opposition parties Monday severely criticized Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for giving support for the proposed deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

The No. 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party described Nakasone's stance at the Williamsburg economic summit as "absurd" for the prime minister of an atom-bombed country.

The opposition parties unanimously castigated Nakasone's reported remarks when he told British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that he believed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) should go ahead with its 1979 decision to deploy the Pershing II. The opposition parties also criticized a statement issued Monday by the summiteers, including Japan, which said in part that the countries concerned will proceed with the planned missile deployment at the end of 1983 if the Soviet Union fails to reach a balanced INF reduction agreement with the United States.

Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, said Nakasone's remarks, backed by the summit statement, were "confirmation of greater linkage between the Japan-U.S. security pact and NATO strategy."

"This means that Japan now has a common destiny (with the U.S. and other NATO countries) under President Reagan's nuclear strategy," Asukata said in a statement. Nakasone has betrayed the wishes of the Japanese people for disarmament and abolition of nuclear weapons, he said.

Komeito said that Japan, in joining Reagan's world strategy of seeking military confrontation with the Soviet Union, has lost its independent position in diplomacy.

The Japan Communist Party, in referring to Nakasone's previous statement in Washington early this year on making Japan an "unsinkable aircraft carrier," said Nakasone's remarks at the summit again revealed the dangerous nature of his administration.

Further Opposition Reaction

OW310541 Tokyo KYODO in English 0447 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 31 KYODO -- Reaction among Japanese opposition parties to the Williamsburg summit of seven Western industrialized nations varied from outright condemnation to guarded approval Tuesday.

The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) said the summit was turned into a political one to make Japan and Western Europe subservient to the Reagan strategy and strengthen their military ties.

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had played a leading role in this respect, revealing his "hawkish" stance to the whole world, the JSP said in a statement. It noted a statement issued Sunday stated that the security of the seven nations is indivisible and said this intends to link the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) with the Japan-U.S. security treaty.

"We must severely criticize Prime Minister Nakasone's attitude because this inevitably paves the way for Japan to have collective security tieups (banned under the postwar constitution)," it said.

The largest opposition party added Nakasone's statement favoring deployment in Europe of Pershing-2 nuclear missiles should never be admitted in view of the fact that Japan abides by three nonnuclear principles.

The Japan Communist Party (JCP) said Nakasone had become a "dangerous advocate for turning Western Europe into a nuclear war field" and an antagonist to antinuclear movements there.

The JSP and the JCP said the three-day summit had failed to produce any concrete measures to save the world from an economic crisis.

Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party, both centrist parties, however, gave guarded approval to the summit, saying it was significant in that leaders of the most economically advanced nations did meet and discuss pending problems. But Komeito, the No. 2 opposition, said that annual summit has increasingly been turning from an economic into a political forum. It expressed concern over a stern statement Sunday directed at the Soviet Union, saying tension might mount between the East and the West.

MITI WELCOMES WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT OUTCOME

OW310513 Tokyo KYODO in English 0358 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 31 KYODO -- The Japanese International Trade and Industry Ministry welcomed economic commitments at the Williamsburg summit Tuesday and pledged to help bring about sustained economic growth.

Major achievements of the latest summit of seven industrialized countries, a ministry spokesman said, included their commitment to "halt protectionism," reaffirmation of the importance of linkage between trade and monetary policies and technological development. Unlike the last economic summit at Versailles which caused frictions rather than containing them, he said, the U.S. meeting showed to the world Western unity and offered confidence in an economic recovery.

There was apparently no major dispute over economic matters, said Katsuhisa Yamada, deputy director general of MITI's International Trade Policy Bureau, "because of a series of bilateral and multilateral talks" prior to the Williamsburg summit. He speculated that America and France made compromises on political and monetary issues through frank consultations in lieu of discussions according to "table d' hote" (meals on a fixed menu).

BUSINESSMEN HAIL WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT RESULTS

OW310355 Tokyo KYODO in English 0317 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 31 KYODO -- Japanese business leaders Tuesday hailed the outcome of the just-ended seven-nation summit in Williamsburg, Virginia, as contributing to world peace and economic recovery.

Disarmament and sustained noninflationary growth discussed at the three-day summit are "the most important tasks facing the world today," said Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

"It is of great significance that the industrialized countries consulted one another about these issues," he said. "Disarmament, in particular, is a theme leading to world peace and in this connection I think it a good thing that Prime Minister (Yasuhiro) Nakasone made clear Japan's position on the issue."

Nakasone said at a meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan he favors the planned deployment in Europe of American Pershing-2 nuclear missiles, displaying Japan's first open support to the policy.

Tadashi Sasaki, head of the Japan Committee for Economic Development, called "a step forward" the agreement on closer policy consultations for greater exchange rate stability worked out following rapprochement between the United States and France, traditional adversaries on monetary issues.

He urged concrete discussions on the question and said "another great summit achievement" was an agreement to pursue sustained economic growth without inflation.

CASUALTIES, DAMAGE UPDATED IN 26 MAY EARTHQUAKE

OW300309 Tokyo KYODO in English 0254 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 30 KYODO -- Fifty-four people were killed, 48 are missing and 93 were injured in last Thursday's big earthquake and quake-caused tidal waves on the Sea of Japan coast in northern Japan, the National Police Agency [NPA] announced with a report as of Monday morning.

The quake and tidal waves, which caused damage in eight prefectures, killed 45 in Akita Prefecture, six in Aomori and three in Hokkaido. The disaster left 36 people missing in Akita, 11 in Aomori and one in Hokkaido.

The quake and tidal waves destroyed 630 houses totally or partially and washed 52 others away. Five houses were damaged in quake-caused fires and 811 houses were under water.

A total of 3,730 people in 1,161 households suffered from the damage.

Flooded farm fields totaled 51.4 hectares and 38 hectares of fields were washed away or buried.

Roads were broken in 405 places, 14 bridges washed away and embankments destroyed in 20 places. Landslides in mountains and other places were 15 and railways facilities were destroyed in 65 places.

Damage of telecommunications facilities was reported in 435 places, 225 ships sank, 414 ships were washed away and 836 ships suffered other damage.

U.S. NEUTRON BOMB DEPLOYMENT PLAN ASSAILED

SK280340 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2240 GMT 27 May 83

[NODONG SINMUN 28 May Commentator's article: "Let Us Check and Frustrate the Criminal Moves of the U.S. Imperialists To Turn the Korean Peninsula Into a Nuclear War Theater"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists are trying to deploy neutron bombs in South Korea. As has already been reported, a U.S. paper, THE WASHINGTON POST, recently reported that the U.S. Department of Defense planned to deploy neutron bombs in South Korea. The paper said that the article was confirmed by a secret report drawn up by the U.S. Department of Defense.

The moves of the U.S. imperialists to deploy neutron bombs in South Korea are grave developments increasing the danger of a nuclear war in Korea. These criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists are strongly denounced at home and abroad.

Neutron bombs, which the U.S. imperialists have produced and stockpiled, are cruel, high-explosive radioactive weapons which were developed for the basic purpose of massacring populations. Since the beginning of the neutron bomb development, public opinion at home and abroad has strongly protested and denounced it.

In spite of the U.S. imperialists' forcible demand, their West European allies have refused the deployment of neutron bombs in their countries. This is because they fear the pressure of public opinion and consequences that can be brought about by those weapons.

The U.S. imperialists are sc'eming to deploy in South Korea neutron bombs whose deployment has been unanimously rejected by the world's people. This nakedly exposes the nature of the imperialists brigands who unhesitatingly conduct any act at their own discretion in South Korea under their military occupation and colonial domination.

The U.S. imperialists' insolent and rude acts of having crept into half of another's country and of assuming a proprietary position and even introducing neutron bombs are evoking intolerable national hatred and indignation among our people.

Nuclear weapons are the main means for aggression which the U.S. imperialists are brandishing to realize their wild ambition for world supremacy. The U.S. imperialists are acting arrogantly, displaying their strength at various places of the world. In the Middle and Near East, the U.S. imperialists are preparing for a new war of aggression against the Arab peoples. In Africa, they are disturbing peace and security to thwart the struggle of the African peoples for national liberation and the construction of a new society. Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists are perpetrating armed interference in the struggles of Central and Latin American peoples for freedom and independence and are strengthening their military threats, subversion and sabotage against progressive countries. While attempting to increase nuclear weapons in Europe, the U.S. imperialists are sharpening the situation in this region.

Today, the Korean peninsula is becoming a region whose situation is the most acute in the world, a region at which the U.S. imperialists are directing the spearhead of aggression.

Having been expelled from various places in Asia where they had set foot in the past, the U.S. imperialists are tenaciously maneuvering to keep a hold on South Korea as a military bridgehead against the northern half of the republic and other Asian countries.

As the revolution and construction are being promoted in the northern half of the republic and anti-imperialist forces for independence are growing and becoming stronger in Asia, those maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists are becoming more obvious.

The move to deploy neutron bombs in South Korea is a product of the U.S. imperialists' Korean and Asian policy aimed at executing their policy of expansion in Korea and Asia, with South Korea as a base.

Proclaiming the Korean peninsula a test ground for the confrontation of power in the 1980's, the U.S. imperialists have massed a greater number of armed forces in South Korea, and have dragged in large quantities of various types of nuclear weapons. More than 1,000 nuclear bombs, shells and mines are now deployed in South Korea and U.S. aircraft carriers battleships carrying nuclear weapons are to be seen permanently at major ports of South Korea and on the surrounding waters.

It has been reported that cruise missiles equipped with nuclear warheads will be deployed in the U.S. Pacific Fleet. Not only the land but also the surrounding waters of South Korea are being converted into the U.S. imperialists' nuclear base against our people.

When neutron bombs, too, are shipped into South Korea, it will be a complex storehouse of various types of nuclear weapons in the true sense of the term. The U.S. imperialists are trying to trigger a nuclear war in Korea. The recent moves of the U.S. imperialist war maniacs expose each and every one of their attempts for a nuclear war.

Meyer, the chief of the staff of the U.S. Army, who crawled into South Korea last January, babbled that, if necessary, nuclear weapons will be used on the Korean peninsula. And the U.S. Department of Defense said that neutron bombs will be effective in Korea.

The "Team Spirit-83" joint military exercise, which was staged in South Korea from 1 February to the middle of April, clearly confirmed again the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to provoke a nuclear war in Korea. With the mobilization of numerous battleships, including the nuclear aircraft carrier "Enterprise," equipped with nuclear weapons, B-52 strategic bombers and F-16 fighter bombers which can be loaded with nuclear weapons and rocket weapons, and with the participation of the U.S. Strategic Command, this exercise was a large-scale nuclear test war and preliminary nuclear war simulating a nuclear war in Korea.

War plans such as those for a 3-day war or a 9-day war which the U.S. imperialists have mapped out to realize their wild desire for aggression on the whole of Korea are indeed plans for a nuclear war. All these developments of the situation are a dangerous signal that the U.S. imperialists are trying to ignite a nuclear fuse in Korea at any moment.

The U.S. imperialists are nuclear war criminals who at the end of World War II killed not a few innocent people in Asia by testing a nuclear bomb for the first time, adopting inhabited areas as an object, and they are outrageous aggressors who, after 15 August, ignited the war of aggression in Korea and perpetrated the most bestial murderous acts against our nation. Instead of repenting the never-to-be-forgotten crimes that they committed in the past before the Korean and Asian people and mankind, the U.S. imperialists are maneuvering to cause again the holocaust of a nuclear war in Korea. At the time when people still remember the nuclear calamities and when public opinion against the use of nuclear weapons is being aroused, the U.S. imperialists are framing a scheme for a nuclear war, challenging such public opinion. This exposes again the nature of the U.S. imperialists as jackals who cannot live without aggression and war.

The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders of aggression who, by brandishing even nuclear weapons, are trying to keep hold on South Korea as a colonial foothold in Asia and as a bridgehead for aggression on the continent, to swallow up the whole of Korea and to dominate Asia and the world. And they are mankind's common enemy running riot to plunge our people and mankind into the holocaust of a nuclear war.

In an attempt to cover up their preparations for nuclear war, the U.S. imperialist warmongers are babbling about defense or war deterrence. How on earth can it be for defense or war deterrence that, shipping nuclear weapons into another country located thousands of miles from the United States, they are about to wage a nuclear war, about to place the people of another country under the net of war calamities and make them victims of a nuclear war?

The defense or deterrence babbled by the U.S. imperialists are nothing but spurious signboards aimed at covering up their policy of aggression and war and nothing but war slogans aimed at keeping South Korea as their military beachhead and at pursuing confrontation based on strength in Korea and Asia.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who are straining the tense situation and creating the danger of war in Korea. It is also none other than the U.S. imperialists who have, in the past, committed military provocations in the territorial waters and skies of our country and in Panmunjom, driving the situation on the Korean peninsula to the threshold of war by amassing vast numbers of armed forces in the areas around our country. Again, it is none other than the U.S. imperialists who, with the aim of provoking a new war in Korea, have deployed even heavy equipment in the demilitarized zone, fired shells at our side and exacerbated the tense situation while committing acts of espionage by infiltrating high-speed and high-altitude spy planes.

The U.S. imperialists, who, with the ambition of invading our country, have devoted themselves to armed infiltration and interference in the domestic affairs of our country since about 100 years ago, are now persistently maneuvering to block our people's revolutionary cause and to achieve their goal of aggression in South Korea by wielding nuclear weapons.

Whatever sophistry they may try to employ, the U.S. imperialists can neither shirk responsibility for the exacerbating situation nor can they justify their policy of aggression and war. The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to deploy neutron bombs in South Korea are going ahead with the military fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique as a guide.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a dirty treacherous group which, since the day it grabbed power under the protection of the U.S. imperialists, has begged its masters not to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea, to supply it with more military equipment and to protect South Korea under the U.S. nuclear umbrella.

At the 15th annual Security Consultative Meeting held in April in Washington, too, the puppets earnestly implored U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger to supply South Korea with a nuclear umbrella.

As has been readily proven by the reports in THE WASHINGTON POST, which said that South Korea was considered the most likely to agree to the deployment of the neutron bombs stored in the United States, it is none other than the Chon Tu-hwan ring which is positively agreeing with the United States on a plan to ship the neutron bombs into South Korea.

Today, countless countries of the world and millions and millions of people are unanimously against nuclear war, which will bring down on mankind calamities from which we will never recover, and demand nonnuclear and peace zones virtually everywhere in the world.

The progressive people of the world who love peace and justice also insist on turning the Korean peninsula into a non-nuclear and peace zone and demand that the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression withdraw at an early date taking all the weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea.

At a time like this, the fascist military Chon Tu-hwan clique, running counter to the trend of the times, is about to deliver nuclear calamities upon its countrymen by shipping neutron bombs into South Korea.

The puppets, not satisfied with their offer of South Korea to the United States as a nuclear base, are scheming to bring in even neutron bombs, which are rejected by the world, and which even the West European countries lined up in U.S. military bloc dared not bring into their countries. Such maneuvers by the puppets are accursed acts of treason which can be committed only by a group of traitors and nation-sellers who do not love their nation and people and who care not a fig about posterity.

The puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is absolutely isolated after having been rejected and denounced by the people, is trying to find a way out through the realization of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war. It is a dirty group of military hooligans which does not care about turning the country's land into a nuclear test site.

The puppet clique, denounced by people and public opinion at home and abroad in connection with its criminal maneuvers to bring neutron bombs into South Korea, is telling a bunch of lies, saying that it is only a guess or a groundless rumor.

Those who had developed neutron bombs spat out from their own mouths that they had selected South Korea as a base for the deployment of neutron bombs and a secret Pentagon report, recently made public, confirmed that the U.S. imperialists were hastening their deployment in South Korea.

There is no need to explain that the modern nuclear umbrella which the U.S. imperialists promised to offer to South Korea at the 15th Security Consultative Meeting between U.S. war maniacs and South Korean military bosses was nothing but neutron bombs.

"Guess" or "being groundless" are remarks which those who are plunged into a predicament are spreading to find excuses. With no sophistry can the Chon Tu-hwan ring hide the truth. The puppets will not escape the punishment of history for their crimes.

The maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to prepare for a nuclear war are straining to the extreme the situation prevailing our country, are threatening peace in Korea and laying grave obstacles on the Korean people's road to independent and peaceful reunification.

A grave situation in which no one can tell when a nuclear war may break out has been created on the Korean peninsula today. The danger of a nuclear war in Korea is increasing with each passing day. The prevailing situation makes it incumbent upon all the Korean people to achieve nationwide unity, irrespective of ideas, principles and political groupings, and to decisively foil the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to turn the country into a testing ground for neutron bombs.

To remove the danger of nuclear war from Korea, an end should be put to the U.S. imperialists aggressors' occupation of South Korea -- the source of war -- and to their colonial rule.

Under the anti-U.S. slogan for independence, any Korean concerned about the future of the country and the nation, whether in the North, in the South or abroad, should force the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw, taking along nuclear weapons, from South Korea, should check their maneuvers for nuclear war and sweep away the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique -- a group of the U.S. imperialists' colonial puppets and the cat's paw of their nuclear war.

If a nuclear war breaks out in Korea, it may easily expand beyond the bounds of Korea. There can be no local, limited nuclear war. The U.S. imperialists are clamoring about protecting someone under their nuclear umbrella. This is a scheme to make another nation a victim of nuclear war under the cloak of protection.

Opposing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war and defending peace and security in the world are the pressing demands of the times. Preventing war and preserving and consolidating peace in Korea and Asia are a common fighting tasks of the world's people.

We are convinced that the governments and peoples of the world's various countries which love peace and justice will pay due attention to the nuclear war preparations which the U.S. imperialists are stepping up in Korea, will further lift up their voices exposing and denouncing these preparations and will continue to express firm support for and solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to independently reunify the fatherland.

The Korean people, who value national dignity and sovereignty and aspire for the country's peace and peaceful reunification, can never tolerate the U.S. imperialists' reckless maneuvers to provoke a nuclear war. The time has already passed when the U.S. imperialists could threaten someone, brandishing nuclear weapons. The strength of the popular masses to oppose imperialists' policy of aggression and war and to defend peace and security is thousands of times as strong as nuclear weapons.

It is a big miscalculation for the U.S. imperialists to think that they can with nuclear weapons impose their aggressive will upon others or stem the current of the times against imperialism and for independence and against war and for peace.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of nuclear blackmail has been defeated in various places in the world and has been decayed and wrecked, thus exposing the pitiful features of the U.S. imperialists, who are destined to decline.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must look straight at the trend of the times, stop the grave criminal act of introducing neutron bombs into South Korea at once, taking along with nuclear weapons and all other destructive weapons.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must promptly stop the antinational, treacherous act of fixing national division with the checking of the U.S. imperialist masters, of leaving South Korea as a nuclear base of the United States and of plunging the fellow countrymen into the holocaust of nuclear war. If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges run riot with nuclear weapons in defiance of our people's warnings, they will have to pay dearly.

Our people's firm will is to remove the danger of war from Korea, maintain and consolidate peace and achieve the cause of the country's independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. With the united patriotic force of the North and the South, we will check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' and their stooges' maneuvers of aggression and war and certainly realize the historic cause of the reunification of the fatherland.

U.S. PLAN TO SELL F-16'S TO ISRAEL CRITICIZED

SK281527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang, May 28 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists must stop their criminal act of instigating Israel to a new aggression and withdraw their hands of interference from the Middle East, says NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

Hitting at a recent decision of the U.S. Administration to transfer "F-16" fighter-bombers worth 2,700 million dollars and their reserve accessories and equipment to the Israeli aggressors, the author of the commentary says: The United States reserved the supply of this plane, afraid of the world opinion denouncing the Israeli aggressors' invasion of Lebanon last year. Yet it propagandized this as sanctions against Israel. But now it has become crystal clear that this was a ruse for misleading world opinion.

The commentary continues: If peace is to be preserved in the Middle East, Israel's manoeuvres for a new war of aggression must be thwarted and frustrated and international pressure on her be increased as never before. But, at this very moment, the U.S. imperialists decided to transfer many latest types of fighter-bombers to the Israeli aggressors. This is a criminal act of putting death tools in the hands of highway robbers.

The experiences of a series of Middle East wars tell us that a new war of aggression broke out in this region each time the U.S. imperialists further armed Israel.

The U.S. imperialists seek to keep and consolidate the presence of Israel in the Middle East and maintain and expand their domination through it. To this end, the U.S. imperialists are running about under the mask of an "arbitrator", peddling the wares of "Middle East peace program," "fair settlement" of the Middle East problem, and the like, while arming the Israeli Zionists and goading them into a new war of aggression.

The U.S. imperialists' decision to transfer quantities of sophisticated military hardware to Israel is part of this scheme. All this clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are the back-stage manipulator of aggression and Arab people's heinous enemy zealously fostering the expansionist desire of the Zionists.

VRPR DENOUNCES REAGAN'S LETTER TO CHON

SK290656 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] In a personal letter to Chon Tu-hwan, delivered on 26 May by U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Walker, U.S. President Reagan made the absurd, bellicose remarks that South Korea and the United States should maintain their determination and strong military capabilities and that, in the event of a provocation from the North, the two countries should respond to it appropriately and effectively through consultative mechanisms and command arrangements existing between the two countries.

This clearly shows the bellicose and aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists. Reagan's babbling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion is a sophistry aimed at justifying U.S. maneuvers to provoke a war.

Reagan's emphasis on an appropriate response and on the maintenance of determination and strong military capabilities stems from the U.S. purpose to keep its fascist colonial rule afloat in the face of a crisis by giving a shot in the arm to the Chon Tu-hwan ring and for accelerating preparations for a war of northward invasion by instigating the stooges.

Such facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are the aggressors and declared adversaries jeopardizing peace on the Korean peninsula, hindering the independent and peaceful reunification of our country and forcing war on our people.

If we are to prevent a war from breaking out on the Korean peninsula and to achieve the cause of independent and peaceful reunification, we should drive the U.S. imperialists, the aggressors, from our land and, at the same time, should frustrate and smash their war maneuvers.

SOUTH KOREA ACCUSED OF 'WAR HYSTERICS'

SK290941 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0917 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on May 27 staged a "joint exercise" the largest in scale in the history of the puppet army by mobilizing huge armed forces and military equipment in South Korea.

Branding it as a dangerous war gamble for attacking the northern half of the republic, a NODONG SINMUN commentary May 29 says: This is another example showing what reckless stage the Chon Tu-hwan clique has reached in the war hysterics as a local shock brigade executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of war.

The author of the commentary titled "Reckless War Gamble of Warmaniacs" exposes the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan group subordinates the human and material resources in South Korea entirely to the war preparations for invading the North, while feverishly hastening war preparations on the instructions of the U.S. imperialists. It continues: The South Korean puppets often cry over so-called "infiltration" and "surprise attack" by anyone. But the aforesaid war exercise proves that it is they who watch for a chance of a surprise attack on the northern half of the republic together with the U.S. imperialists.

The ever more wanton war frenzy of the puppet clique is connected with their scheme to put down the growing anti-U.S. anti-"government" sentiments in South Korea by creating an atmosphere of terror.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must discontinue its treacherous criminal acts of opposing the fellow countrymen and going against peace and peaceful reunification of the country, following the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war, and step down from power without delay.

VRPR ASSAILS CHON'S TALK ABOUT ADVANCED COUNTRY

SK280011 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] On the morning of 25 May at Chongwadae, Chon Tu-hwan babbled again about the creation of an advanced country while meeting 45 public servants, who are to be dispatched to advanced countries for research activities.

Clamoring about the creation of an advanced country with the U.S. occupation of South Korea and the colonial, fascist rule left intact is an absurd remark and sophistry mocking the people.

It is obvious to everyone that, under the situation in which U.S. troops occupy this land and U.S. colonial, fascist rule continues, it is inconceivable that the nation's sovereignty and the people's freedom and rights -- to say nothing of the creation of an advanced country -- can be ensured, and the development of democratic politics and economy can be achieved. This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is deceiving and mocking the people, raving about the creation of an advanced country.

Putting an end to the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea, realizing independence, overthrowing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring and achieving the democratization of society are indispensable preconditions for creating an advanced country.

To create an independent, democratic, reunified, self-reliant and prospering advanced country, our masses should more stoutly stage the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization.

ELIMINATION OF TWO KOREAS POLICY URGED

SK300142 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2249 GMT 29 May 83

[NODONG SINMUN 30 May special article: "Splittists Should Be Eliminated Without Delay"]

[Text] The reunification of the fatherland is a national aspiration and an urgent task which should not be delayed any longer. However, grave obstacles are still being laid on the road to the fatherland's reunification.

The situation is creating the danger of perpetrating the division of the nation and people, and this danger is further being increased due to the Chon Tu-hwan clique's splittist maneuvers. Today, the South Korean puppet clique, loudly talking about the fictitious threat from the North, is inspiring antagonism and confrontation between the North and the South, running amok with troop reinforcement and war racket by following the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression. Thus, it is persistently seeking the nation's division.

It is further intensifying its military fascist attack on the patriotic forces demanding independence, democracy, and reunification. All this shows that the puppets' anti-national criminal acts to perpetuate the nation's division are becoming more atrocious than ever before.

The puppets' splittist maneuvers are unanimously denounced by our people and the world's progressive people. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, denounced and rejected at home and abroad, is raving about reunification, dialogue, and so forth in an attempt to avoid such denunciation and rejection at any cost. However, this only further exposes the shameless, crafty nature of the Chon Tu-hwan clique splittists.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The military fascist elements that usurped power through conspiracy have been viciously scheming to hinder the democratization of society and the fatherland's reunification.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a national traitor not entitled even to talk about reunification. The puppet, after usurping power under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, viciously challenged the national aspiration for reunification on the road of treachery against the nation and fellow countrymen.

As shown by the military coup, the 17 May rebellion, the Kwangju massacre, the policy of following the United States, and the bestial suppression of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, as well as by its anticommunist confrontation, war rackets, and two Koreas plot, traitor Chon Tu-hwan sold national sovereignty to the imperialist aggressors and is attempting to perpetuate the division, constantly perpetrating new war provocation maneuvers and a fascist tyranny.

It is ridiculous for such a traitor to talk about reunification and so forth. His utterances about reunification insult the sacred national dignity.

One should assume a correct attitude if he wants to solve the reunification question. The attitude toward the U.S. imperialists is a touchstone distinguishing patriotism from treachery. We should call for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops for the fatherland's reunification.

The U.S. imperialists are the basic obstacles to the nation's reunification. Because of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression, our nation is divided and constantly faces a grave situation in which there is an ever-present danger of a war in our country and in which such a war could easily extend to Asia and the world.

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces occupy South Korea and their policy of aggression continues, the question of the nation's reunification cannot be solved independently and peacefully. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is, however, running amok to execute the policy of war, aggression, and division of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, upholding them as the savior of the world. As soon as he usurped power, the puppet visited his U.S. masters and begged for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops and their protection. He is actively executing the U.S. imperialists' colonial and two Koreas policy, raving that only the continuation of division is the way to live with the United States.

Raving about the theory of a common destiny, the puppet traitor is intensifying political, military economic collusion with the Japanese reactionaries. He has opened a wider road for them to invade.

Today, under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is running amok to strengthen a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea. Needless to say, this is a treacherous, nation-selling act increasing the danger of war, offering South Korea to outside aggressors as their colony and military base, and creating obstacles to reunification.

The South Korean society should be democratized for the reunification of the fatherland. The fatherland's reunification is a nationwide task and can be successfully achieved only when the broad masses actively participate. However, not even a trace of democracy can be found in South Korea under the military fascist dictatorship. Under the barbarous rule by bayonets and guns, the people calling for democracy are being arrested and imprisoned and the patriots struggling for the anti-U.S. cause for independence and peaceful reunification are being punished and massacred. The people are deprived of the freedoms of speech, publication, assembly, demonstration and of association. They have no right to express their ideas and will. Patriotic and democratic political parties were forcibly dissolved and their organizations and activities are prohibited by evil fascist laws. Even talking about reunification is subject to punishment, and even a demand for basic freedom is subject to bestial oppression.

The barbarous, bloody massacre of the innocent Kwangju residents; the atrocious punishment on those involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan; the violent suppression of students calling for campus freedom and democracy; and the tying up of politicians who called for democracy in social and political life and for a peaceful shift of power by the chains of military fascist rule; all these criminal acts sternly charge the devilish murderer Chon Tu-hwan.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's two hands are stained with the blood of fellow countrymen. Indeed, he is a human butcher standing on the bodies of his own kind. It is none other than the Chon Tu-hwan clique which is aggravating tension by repeatedly waging provocative military exercises against us, even raving about redistribution of national lands in the North, not content with the propaganda on anticommunism and extermination of communism.

Even after the large-scale "Team Spirit-83" war exercises against us, the puppet clique continuously staged war rackets with provocative titles. It is attempting to bring even the calamities of nuclear war upon the fellow countrymen by now dragging in neutron bombs.

How can remarks on reunification, dialogue, and so forth that the puppet clique is making while suppressing those who call for reunification, while propagandizing confrontation with the North, and while waging northward aggressive war rackets convince the people? These remarks only show that the puppet traitor has no intention for peaceful reunification and that the reunification and dialogue talked about by him are nothing but a smokescreen for legalizing the perpetuation of division and war rackets.

Advancing the measures for division, such as theory of reunification in the 2000's, unilateral entry into the United Nations and cross-recognition, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is even taking them overseas and begging for support of these measures.

All the criminal acts committed by traitor Chon Tu-hwan proved that this rascal is a national traitor, a filthy nation-selling stooge, a cruel tyrant enjoying blood, and a most vicious splittist pursuing two Koreas.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan seeks division, carrying the U.S. imperialists on his shoulders, strangles democracy, and pursues anticommunist confrontation and a new war, and, as long as he exists, the question of the nation's reunification will not be solved.

The puppet, who is unfit to do so, is raving about reunification and dialogue. He is not a counterpart with whom we can discuss important national questions. He should be punished in the name of the people. All the Korean people and all the good people of the world, not to mention the South Korean people, think so. The demand for eliminating traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has committed unpardonable crimes before the nation and the people, is the natural result of his own nation-selling treachery.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is attempting to appease the South Korean people's complaints and deceive the world's public opinion by loudly talking about reunification measures and so forth, in which he is not really interested. He is also scheming to conceal his nature as a splittist and to maintain the military fascist dictatorship. This is, however, a mistake. He cannot remedy his declining fortunes with such a foolish act, deceive the South Korean people and the world's people, or make fools of anyone.

One has to pay for what one does. Chon Tu-hwan should apologize to the people for the grave crimes he has committed before the nation and step down from power in accordance with the demand of the South Korean people, rather than rashly raving about reunification.

If traitor Chon Tu-hwan wildly attempts to remain in power by suppressing the people with bayonets and guns, depending on outside forces, in defiance of this national demand, he will be punished without fail by the South Korean people.

NAKASONE REMARKS ON ASEAN TOUR DENOUNCED

SK301029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA) -- Nakasone must discard an anachronistic design to realise the old aggressive dream with the backing of the U.S. imperialists. So says NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary.

Recently Nakasone turned up before the bosses of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" and hammered away at the poppycock that during his tour of Southeast Asian countries he obtained their understanding of Japan's "defence policy," he would continue reinforcing the "self-defensive forces within the framework of the Constitution." Earlier, he twaddling about the "peace Constitution," prattled that Japan would not become a "military power."

The author of the commentary entitled "Preposterous Jargon" says: Nakasone's utterances are a crafty trick to tone down the rising voices of the Asian people and world peaceloving people expressing apprehensions about and denunciation of Japan's remilitarization and overseas expansion and a third-rate drama to realise his design to build a "military power" at any cost.

Nakasone's claim that during his tour of Southeast Asian countries he got their "understanding" of Japan's "defence policy" is a sheer lie.

This was well proved by the Southeast Asian countries' response when Nakasone, upon his return home, was painting his tour as a "successful" one. An Indonesian member of parliament said: "I am afraid that the existence of powerful Japan would only pose a threat to us," and the publications of Southeast Asian countries wrote that there is no reason for us to be off our guard against Japan's "defence policy." Also preposterous is Nakasone's clamouring that he abides by the "three non-nuclear principles." Now Japan's ground, sea and sky are filled with nuclear weapons. Even the U.S. imperialists do not bother to conceal this.

Nakasone made a clumsy excuse for arms buildup "within the framework of the peace Constitution". This is also a foolish attempt. The world knows that the keynote of the Japanese Constitution is the renunciation of war and the building of military potentials. But Nakasone has opened the door for unlimited arms expansion. It is not accidental that recently the Japanese militarists, frequently participating in joint military exercises under the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance, are rounding off operational and tactical matters to invade our country and other Asian countries.

All this goes to tell that Nakasone's utterances seek a vicious design to remove the growing anxiety and fear of the Japanese people and world people about the Japanese militarists and whet the sword for overseas aggression in more real earnest.

JAPANESE AIR FORCE BUILDUP WARNED AGAINST

SK271109 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 27 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in an article exposing the dangerous nature of the growing Japanese Air "Self-Defense Force" notes that the Japanese reactionaries are reinforcing their air force qualitatively to meet the demand for overseas expansion and completing their overseas combat posture through U.S.-Japan joint air exercises.

The paper says: The Japanese reactionaries are, above all, beefing up their air "Self-Defense Force" qualitatively to meet the demand for overseas aggression. They are building up the combat equipment of the Air "Self-Defense Force" not for the purpose of defense but for attack, and not only for operations at home but also for operations abroad.

They have chosen the long-range fighter bomber "F-15" as the leading plane of the Air "Self-Defense Force." This plane is capable of carrying nuclear weapons, whose range of operation covers our country and Southeast Asian region. The Japanese reactionaries plan to introduce 185 of it in a few years.

The danger of the buildup of the Japanese Air "Self-Defense Force" finds manifestation in the fast growth of their overall scale.

The Japanese reactionary ruling quarters headed by Nakasone intend to supplement new-type fighter bombers, combat planes, airborne warning and control planes, reconnaissance planes and transport planes, etc. during the 1983-1987 period of the fifth arms buildup program to bring the total number of the planes nearly up to 1,200.

The danger of the Japanese Air "Self-Defense Force" is also found in the fact that it is reinforced on an extensive scale, timed to coincide with the scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance, and its combat posture overseas is being rounded off at fast speed through joint exercises of U.S. and Japan air forces.

At present an "A.A. early warning system" has been established between the United States, Japan and South Korea and its operational zone has been designated.

Frequently staging joint exercises with the U.S. imperialist air force, the Japanese militarists map up tactics for "striking" "goals" in the Asian-Pacific region. Recently, the chief of staff of the Japanese Air "Self-Defense Force" told a press conference that he hoped to have joint exercises with fighter planes of the U.S. Air Force present in South Korea. This proves that the Japanese militarists have not discarded their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere" but are persistently trying to become the "leader" of Asia and conquer this region.

And this tells us that Nakasone's claim during his tour of ASEAN countries that the Japanese armed forces are intended for "defense" is a whopping lie, and that the countries in this region should heighten vigilance as never before against the rearmament and reinvasion moves of the Japanese militarists.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN RAID

SK290745 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 28 May 83

[Statement issued on 28 May by spokesman for DPRK Foreign Ministry -- read by announcer]

[Text] The South African rascists recently infiltrated their military planes into the air above Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, to carry out a brutal bombing. As a result of the South African aerial bandits' bestial air raid, peaceful facilities were destroyed and countless innocent inhabitants were killed or wounded.

The South African rascists' bombing is a grave violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Mozambique, an independent state, and an intolerable challenge to the African peoples.

The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people sternly denounce the reckless armed invasion of Mozambique by the South African rascists.

This terrorism perpetrated by the South African rascists is part of their premeditated provocative maneuvers against Mozambique and an escalation of such maneuvers. Since the beginning of this year, the Botha clique has, in succession, encroached upon the borders of frontline states and neighboring countries of southern Africa and has committed indiscriminate bombing everyday through intrusions of its airplanes.

Botha, the chieftain of rascism, made brigandish outbursts that the frontline states supporting the struggle of people of southern Africa for liberation would be the objects of blow in the future, too. This fully shows how frantically the South African racist clique is running wild to thwart with strength the struggle of South African and Namibian people for liberation and to extricate itself from the crises facing the clique.

Today, the independent development of Mozambique is greatly encouraging the people of southern Africa who still remain under colonial subordination.

The South African rascists are viciously maneuvering to obliterate the anti-imperialist cause of people of southern Africa for independence and their maneuvers have recently reached a graver stage.

It is entirely due to the active patronage and backstage wirepulling of U.S. imperialism that the South African rascists are behaving highhandedly, openly committing international acts of terrorism against the frontline states of southern Africa. Putting up the South African rascists as a detached corps, the U.S. imperialists are trying to dominate and control the southern African region and to hold on to South Africa as a foothold for aggression on the continent. However, with nothing can the U.S. imperialists and the South African rascists stop the victorious advance of people of southern Africa.

The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people strongly demand that the South African rascists stop at once their acts of aggression against Mozambique and the frontline states of southern Africa.

If the South African rascists persist in going along the adventurous road of aggression with the backing of the U.S. imperialists, in defiance of the unanimous protest and denunciation of the world's peace-loving people, they will be held totally responsible for all the consequences arising from this, and they will not be able to escape from disgraceful ruin. 28 May 1983, Pyongyang

WORKS DEDICATED TO KOREA-CHINA FRIENDSHIP CITED

SK231606 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA) -- Many literary and art works dedicated to Korea-China friendship are created in Korea. Only recently the scenario "The New Legend on the River Piryu" (already filmized) and short stories "Wang Dama", "Cotton Seed" and "My Old Comrade-in-Arms", the true story "Spray It on the Chinese Soil", the essay "Great Friendship" and the poem "The Hill of Friendship" and many other works have been created.

Entering this year the short stories "The Silence of the Commander" and "A Story of a Summer Evening", the lyric poem "Brothers", "In the Same Electric Current" and others were carried in the monthly magazine CHOSON MUNHAK brought out by the Literary and Art Publishing House.

The vividly depict the friendship between Korean and Chinese peoples as a great friendship with a long historic root, which has been deepened and brought into bloom on the road of pulling through together heavy storms and tests of history.

The short story "Wang Dama" shows how sincere and warm the friendly sentiments between the two peoples are through a story about a Chinese mother who nursed with utmost care a wounded member of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army during the anti-Japanese armed struggle. The short story "The Silence of the Commander" portrays a commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers who, leaving Korea, deeply cherishes in his heart precious Korea-China friendship, recollecting with deep emotion in a running train the significant days he spent on the Korean soil after he had rushed to the Korean front under the banner of "Resisting America and aiding Korea, safeguarding the home and defending the motherland" in the rigorous days of the fatherland liberation war of the Korean people. The works give ideological and artistic proof of the fact that the two peoples could win in the struggle for the common cause and will always win in the future thanks to the everlasting Korea-China friendship cemented in blood.

The Literary and Art Publishing House will shortly bring out a collection of literary works "Everlasting Friendship", which will contain over 40 works. And it publishes new literary and art works in the press.

On the other hand, it publishes many Korean translations of Chinese literary and art works.

Recently it put out a collection of true stories "Mao Anying" dealing with the life and activities of Comrade Mao Anying, an internationalist fighter. Entering this year, Chinese literary and art works including the short stories "The Party Membership Fee" and "Seven Matchsticks" were carried in CHOSON MUNHAK, CHOLLIMA and other magazines by the publishing house.

The long novel "Red Rock", and many other novels including "On Bank of the River Amnok" and "Child Wanderer" have been translated and published. The publishing house will publish in the future various Chinese literary and art works including the long novel "Shen Hai Xue Yuan" and travelogues on Korea by Chinese.

NODONG SINMUN ON IMBUING PARTY WITH CHUCHE IDEA

SK250209 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2234 GMT 24 May 83

[NODONG SINMUN 25 May special article: "Imbuing the Entire Party With the Chuche Idea Is the Sacred Task of Building Our Party With Confidence in Success"]

[Text] For a long time, our party has vigorously struggled to imbue the entire party with the chuche idea. In this proud course, our party has been strengthened and developed into a great guiding force of invincible might. We should continuously and thoroughly implement the policy -- whose justness and vitality have been proven through practical activities -- of imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea.

In his treatises entitled, "The WPK Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Has Inherited the Glorious Tradition of Down-With-Imperialism," and "Let Us Advance Upholding the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, clarified a new idea for building the party with confidence in success to meet the requirements of the development of the contemporary era and the revolution and regarded imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea as the basic method for achieving this end. This is a guideline for illuminating the future path in building our party. Firmly grasping and materializing this idea is a firm factor for strengthening and developing our party into the party of the great Comrade Kim Il-song forever and for completing the cause of socialism and communism under the leadership of the party.

1. The policy of imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea is a most just one for building our party with confidence in success. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, said: In light of the position and role of the party in achieving the cause of socialism and communism, we should build the party with confidence in success. This task can only be achieved through the work of imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea.

Building the party with confidence in success is a basic issue in building the revolutionary party of the working class. By building the party with confidence in success, we mean to strengthen and develop the party of the working class into a guiding force which correctly leads the revolution and construction either now or in the future and which successfully runs society.

Building the party with confidence in success is an important task which should be carried out during the entire period of the existence of the party. This task has become urgent today when the question of completing the cause of socialism and communism has emerged in the forefront.

The party is a weapon of the revolution and construction and is a guiding force in socialist and communist society. The party victoriously organizes and leads all revolutionary struggles of the working class. In the revolutionary movement of the working class, the leading position and role of the party is firm and absolute. Accordingly, only when we preferentially build, strengthen and develop the party can we vigorously forge ahead with the revolution and construction and complete the cause of socialism and communism.

The party plays a leading role both during the entire period of building socialism and communism and in the future society of communism. Socialist and communist society is not a society of anarchism but a highly organized society. To correctly run such a society, we should have such a guiding force as the party, which possesses a strong organizational capability. When we are provided with the correct political leadership of the party, we can firmly guarantee the unity of the people in ideology and action and organize and lead them in their activities to meet the common interests of society.

Following the construction of communist society, the struggle continues to eliminate timeworn things and to create new things in various sectors of social life. Even after the attainment of communism in a country and in some regions, we cannot avoid the danger of aggression from outside enemies and resistance from internal enemies who collude with them.

Therefore, the party should not weaken its leading function and role. Only through the leadership of the party can we train and indoctrinate men, improve social relationships, correctly carry out the work of conquering nature, reliably protect men's independent, creative lives and continuously develop communist society.

How successfully we build the party today with confidence in success is a key influencing the existence of the party and the future destiny of the revolution. Therefore, the party of the working class should correctly solve this question. Under the slogan of imbuing the entire party with the *chuche* idea, our party has brilliantly carried out the work of building itself with confidence in success.

The unique idea clarified by our party center for the first time is to imbue the entire party with the *chuche* idea in order to build the party with confidence in success. This constitutes the pioneering of a new stage in the theory on revolutionarily building the party.

By imbuing the entire party with the *chuche* idea, we mean having our party invariably assume the nature of a *chuche*-type revolutionary party and perfectly and flawlessly developing its traits. Basically, this is a noble task of strengthening and developing our party forever into a party of the great Comrade Kim Il-song -- its founder and leader.

The theory on the essence of the work of imbuing the entire party with the *chuche* idea is a brilliant delineation of the general direction and the basic method for building our party with confidence in success.

That imbuing the entire party with the *chuche* idea is a just policy for building the party with confidence in success rests on the fact that this policy can smoothly meet the lawful requirements for building a revolutionary party of the working class.

Originally, the party of the working class is a political organization which struggles to realize the leader's idea and leadership. The leader founds the party to lead the revolution to victory, and, through the party, he realizes his ideas and leadership. Therefore, the course of building, strengthening and developing the party should be the one of developing it into the leader's party. When the party is strengthened and develops into the leader's party from beginning to end, it does not change, no matter how long a time may pass, and it can carry out the work of building itself and its activities in accordance with the leader's ideas and intent and vigorously advance the revolution and construction.

The question of building the party with confidence in success is totally related to how successfully we strengthen and develop it into the party of the leader -- its founder and leader. Imbuing the entire party with the *chuche* idea can brilliantly meet such a lawful requirement for building the revolutionary party of the working class.

The work of imbuing the entire party with the *chuche* idea successfully solves the question of strengthening and developing the party into the leader's party by holding in high esteem the great Comrade Kim Il-song forever at the head of the party, by designating the party's revolutionary tradition and by firmly grasping party lines and policies. Therefore, the struggle to imbue the entire party with the *chuche* idea is a true way to complete the cause of building ours into a *chuche*-type party.

That imbuing the entire party with the *chuche* idea is a just policy for building the party with confidence in success rests on the fact that this policy enables our party to brilliantly accomplish the noble duty of completing the cause of socialism and communism under the banner of the *chuche* idea.

The aim of building the party with confidence in success is to strengthen and develop the party into a political leader which can build and lead socialist and communist society.

To develop the party into a guiding force in socialist and communist society, we should build, strengthen and develop it to meet the intrinsic demands of this society.

Socialist and communist society is one which develops in accordance with the *chuche* idea and in which this idea is materialized. Therefore, the course of building socialism and communism is one designed to completely achieve the sovereignty of the working people by remodeling nature, society and man.

The work of remodeling all sectors of social life in accordance with the requirements of the *chuche* idea is very difficult and complicated. To correctly lead this cause, therefore, the party should be dyed with the *chuche* idea. The party is the heart of society and the prime mover of the revolution and construction. Only when the entire party is imbued with the *chuche* idea can it very quickly accelerate the course of the revolutionary remodeling of society by vigorously supplying the nutriment of the *chuche* idea and successfully build and lead communist society -- one imbued with the *chuche* idea.

The advance path toward communism is not smooth. It is accompanied by a fierce struggle against the imperialists and all class enemies. To resolutely safeguard the cause of socialism by thoroughly smashing aggression from outside enemies and the resistance of internal enemies who collude with them, we should dye the party with the *chuche* idea -- a single idea.

When the entire party is overflowing with the *chuche* idea, the party will possess invincible might and will vigorously advance in all circumstances, upholding the banner of revolution. Such a party in which the entire party is imbued with the *chuche* idea can reliably defend the socialist gains and successfully run communist society.

Imbuing the entire party with the *chuche* idea is a general duty in building our party. The policy for imbuing the entire party with the *chuche* idea is of great ideological and practical significance because it correctly reflects the demand of the contemporary era and the lawful nature of the work of building a revolutionary party and because it clearly indicates the future of the party and the revolution. By seeking this policy, our party has been able to assume the dignity of a glorious *chuche*-type party and to eventually accomplish the *chuche* revolutionary cause developed on the sacred summit of Mt. Paektu.

Setting forth the policy for imbuing the entire party with the *chuche* idea is the noble fruition of the profound wisdom and unique ideological and theoretical activities of our party. The theory on imbuing the entire party with the *chuche* idea is a precious one which could only be set forth by an outstanding ideological theoretician and by the great organizer of the work of building a revolutionary party. By illuminating the road to building the party with confidence in success through setting forth such a theory, our party has attained creditable achievements in the contemporary era and the revolution.

2. Through the struggle to imbue the entire party with the *chuche* idea, the WPK has been continuously strengthened and developed into the great guiding force of socialist and communist society.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, said: Upholding the slogan of imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea, our party has further stepped up the struggle to establish a chuche system in building the party and in party activities, and, in this course, it has more completely assumed its trait as a chuche-type revolutionary party.

Today's success attained by our party in building itself with confidence in success, under the slogan of imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea, has by no means been easy. This course has been a history of matchlessly arduous but glorious struggle.

Our party is a truly glorious party which was founded on the organizational and ideological foundation developed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, with the leader's chuche idea as the leading idea. Accordingly, imbuing the party with the chuche idea has been a policy for building the party which has been consistently sought by our party from the beginning. The struggle to implement this policy, however, has by no means been smooth.

Along with tested communists, there were in the party at the initial stage of its founding people belonging to various factions. Failing to abandon their factional habits, these guys wickedly maneuvered to develop within the party various ideological trends opposing the party, such as toadyism, dogmatism and factionalism. During difficult periods, they challenged the party. Such being the case, maintaining the ideological purity of the party ranks and arming the entire party with the chuche idea posed a vital problem in the struggle to build the party with confidence in success.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song wisely organized and led the struggle to thoroughly smash the maneuvers of factionalists opposing the party and to protect the ideological purity of the party based on the chuche idea. In this course, the unity of our party has been firmly achieved and a solid foundation for dying the entire party with a single idea has been provided.

The 1970's was a significant period of historic change in building our party. During this period, our party, with insight into the matured requirements for the development of the party and the revolution, set forth the slogan for imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea, reflecting the will of the party center and the ardent desire of all the people to complete the cause of socialism and communism by forever strengthening and developing the party into a chuche-type party.

Setting forth the policy for imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea was a milestone providing a decisive opportunity in the course of building our party with confidence in success. Since then, the cause of building our party has developed to a new, higher stage.

Comprehensively solving all theoretical and practical questions in building the party with confidence in success by imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea, our party has correctly led this cause.

Establishing a monolithic ideological system in the party and further developing the work of guaranteeing the party center's leadership of the revolution and construction are basic policies which our party has firmly sought in strengthening and developing the party with confidence in success under the slogan of imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea. Our party has carried out all party work and activities in accordance with this cause.

At the same time, it has vigorously waged all struggles to dye the entire party with the *chuche* idea by solidifying in various ways the ideological, spiritual and revolutionary unity of the party ranks based on the *chuche* idea and by adopting the great leader-type work method. Thus, our party has assumed the organizational and ideological traits of a guiding force in maintaining ties with the people in socialist and communist society; and it has been strengthened and developed into invincible combat ranks.

Through the work for imbuing the entire party with the *chuche* idea, our party, first of all, has been more firmly solidified into loyal ranks in which all party members hold in high esteem the great Comrade Kim Il-song as a leader and as a teacher.

The party is a political organization in which party members and the people are united. The traits and future of the party depend on how successfully party members -- components of the party -- prepare themselves politically and ideologically. The basis for this is endless loyalty in holding the leader in high esteem.

When the party ranks firmly consist of true revolutionaries who absolutely trust the leader and who resolutely defend and safeguard him, the party will possess invincible might and will complete the cause of socialism and communism under any circumstances. Therefore, developing party members into revolutionaries who are endlessly loyal to the leader is the first requirement in building a party with confidence in success.

It is the invariable revolutionary creed and fidelity of the Korean communists and the people to hold in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our party has carried out all party work attaching importance to making all party members highly respect this creed and fidelity in building the party with confidence in success.

In particular, the faithfulness displayed by the young communists and the anti-Japanese guerrillas in the 1920's has been adopted as a model in developing party work. Since the first day of upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the hot-blooded youths of Korea have been infinitely loyal to the leader, firmly believing that only when they uphold and follow the leader can they surmount any difficulties and win victory.

This was an infinitely lofty faithfulness of willingly sacrificing their youth and lives for the sagacious Comrade Han Pyol and a most strong and resolute revolutionary spirit that will never be changed even if all things in the world change.

Today our party is shining with the burning loyalty of the young communists who, in the early period of the Korean revolution, upheld and followed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the guiding star of the Korean revolution and as the center of unity.

Because the entire party overflows with this lofty revolutionary spirit of absolutely trusting in and following the party and the leader, our party shines as a revolutionary party that is carrying out the socialist and communist cause, invariably upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Through the struggle to imbue the entire party with the *chuche* idea, our party has also been constantly strengthened and developed into a militant party that is grasping and carrying out the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology and the party line, the embodiment of his ideology, generation after generation.

The course of party building and activities of the party of the working class is precisely a struggle to embody the leader's ideology and line. The leader's ideology and line are an ideological, theoretical, and methodological foundation for party building and activities. Therefore, only when it continues to grasp and embodies the leader's ideology and line can the party invariably defend its revolutionary character as the party of the leader and lead socialist and communist construction without any deviation.

The prospect and might of our party as the party leading socialist and communist construction find expression in thoroughly embodying the party line and policy, taking the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's *chuche* idea as a firm guiding ideology. The *chuche* idea is the guiding ideology of the revolution in our times and is a militant banner leading socialist and communist construction on the single road of victory.

In imbuing the entire party with the *chuche* idea, our party today has taken a basic principle thoroughly embodying the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology and line in all fields of party building and activities. As a result of this, our party has been firmly dominated by only one ideology, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology, and any other elements running counter to this ideology have been thoroughly rejected in the party. The entire party has breathed and moved in accordance with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology and will and has thoroughly embodied the leader's ideology and theory. This is the proud appearance of the WPK.

With the overflowing of the entire party with the *chuche* idea, our party has come to be able to firmly and resolutely safeguard and defend the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology and line generation after generation and to firmly accelerate the revolution and construction along the road designated by the leader. Because of this, our party is today proudly enjoying itself as a revolutionary party that is brilliantly pioneering the future of communism, holding aloft the banner of the *chuche* idea.

Through the struggle to imbue the entire party with the *chuche* idea, our party has become a revolutionary party which is resolutely defending and inheriting the lineage [*hyoltong*] of *chuche*.

The struggle to build the party with a view to the future is carried out with the lineage provided by the leader as a cornerstone. Therefore, the party should resolutely safeguard and defend its lineage and brilliantly inherit it despite the passage of time. By doing so, the party can constantly inherit its lineage and push ahead with the revolution and construction without deviation.

The lineage of our party provided by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song possesses boundless and might and everlasting life in strengthening and developing our party and in the struggle for the victory of our revolution.

Because it has inherited this great lineage, our party has been able to be strengthened and developed on a most firm organizational and ideological foundation and to brilliantly pioneer the road of party building, the revolution, and construction even under all trials and difficulties.

The lineage of *chuche* is the only line of life that makes it possible for the Korean revolution to advance only along the single road of *chuche*.

Today our party has decided on and grasped the inheritance of the lineage of *chuche* in the work of imbuing the entire party with the *chuche* idea as an important task of the party work.

Our party center's firm will is that, even though all things may change, our party's lineage will never change and should be inherited forever. Thanks to this principled stance of the party and its wise leadership, the lineage of chuche is being purely inherited. As a result, the chuche-oriented character of our party has been firmly defended and our revolution has come to be able to advance to the end along the banner of the chuche idea.

Through the struggle for imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea the WPK has basically changed its appearance and has been strengthened and developed into a great leading force that is able to reunify the fatherland and to complete the socialist and communist cause to the end.

Because of the existence of this great party, our people have become strong, and the infinite prosperity and happiness of the nation have been firmly guaranteed generation after generation.

Through the practical struggle and experiences, our people firmly believe that only when they continue to build the party with a view to the future under the slogan of imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea can they victoriously advance the revolution, while surmounting any difficulties, and build a utopia for mankind.

The great achievements that have provided a promising future for the party and the revolution by advancing the slogan of imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea and by brilliantly leading the cause of building our party are incomparable.

Upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song forever and completing to the end the communist cause under the leadership of the party center is the iron-willed faith cherished by our party members in the sacred struggle for imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea. This faith is not only firm and invariable but is also immortal.

RICE, CORN TRANSPLANTING PROGRESS REPORTED

SK251545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA) -- The countryside of Korea is now animated with rice-transplanting and transplanting of humus-potted maize seedlings. In all farm villages rice-transplanting is being done in time qualitatively in conformity with the requirements of the chuche method of farming; this year rice transplanting machines and rice seedling plucking machines have increased markedly in number, which are now operating in full capacity.

Rice transplanting has been carried out in 52 per cent of the paddy area as of May 23, taking the country as a whole.

Meanwhile, the transplanting of humus-potted maize seedlings is progressing at fast speed in the last stage.

According to data available at the Agricultural Commission, it had been carried out by more than 82 per cent by May 22 throughout the country. The percentage had reached 90 in South Hwanghae Province, 87 in North Hwanghae Province and 80-85 or above in North Pyongan and North Hamgyong Provinces and Kaesong and Nampo Municipalities.

Many cooperative farms have already completed the transplanting of humus-potted maize seedlings. The fields of Korea are turning green, promising an autumn of bumper crops again this year.

REPORTAGE, REACTION TO REAGAN LETTER TO CHON

YONHAP Report

SK271046 Seoul YONHAP in English 0955 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Seoul, May 27 (YONHAP) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has made it clear that the United States and South Korea have both the determination and the capability to deter aggression on the Korean peninsula.

"I am mindful of the particular dangers we jointly face on the Korean peninsula, and share your commitment to continuity of an effective deterrent there," said Reagan in a personal letter to Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, conveyed Thursday by U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard Walker.

He said: "In the event of a provocative act by the North (North Korea), our existing consultative mechanisms and command arrangement would permit us to respond appropriately and effectively."

Reagan also said, in replying to Chon's letter, delivered to him by Korean Defense Minister Yun Song-min April 14, "I am gratified by the highly successful outcome of the 15th U.S.-Korea Security Consultative Meeting which Yun and Secretary Weinberger led."

"That meeting confirmed once again the strength of our alliance and the close cooperation of our security and relationship," he said, adding: "I am confident that through our continued joint efforts, we will continue to maintain peace on the Korean peninsula."

Sharing Chon's view that costly aggression requires both determination and the maintenance of a strong military capability, Reagan said: "One cannot ignore the danger posed by unconventional wars waged by proxy, the United States will continue to do all we can to support nations threatened by such actions, and to alert the world community to that danger."

KYONGHYANG SINMUN Editorial

SK300544 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 28 May 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Firm Will To Defend the Republic of Korea: the Significance of President Reagan's Personal Letter"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan's personal letter to President Chon Tu-hwan, which has been sent at a time when the situation in the Far East is uncertain, confirmed an even firmer U.S. will to defend Korea. Along with its timing, the letter is of great significance because it can be taken as a memorandum on the security of our country.

In his letter, President Reagan said: In the event of a provocative act by the North, our existing mechanisms and command arrangements would permit us to respond appropriately and effectively. President Reagan also said: The United States and Korea have both the determination and the capability to deter aggression on the Korean peninsula, and I have no doubt that this will remain true in the future as well.

By these comments, we can clearly realize the U.S. determination and will to defend Korea under all circumstances and are reassured that the U.S. commitment will remain firm at least under the Reagan administration.

Of course, in the past, too, there were similar statements and pledges. Though they were from different individuals, such as the secretary of defense, the chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff, or the commander of the U.S. Forces in Korea, we have seen similar statements and pledges issued intermittently on the defense of Korea.

Since the inauguration of the Reagan administration, the U.S. world strategy has changed to one giving priority to the Far East, particularly, to Korea, from one giving priority to Europe. Thus, it can be said that it has been an unchanging policy of the Reagan administration to make efforts to maintain a balance between the strategies for the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. President Reagan's personal letter sent to President Chon Tu-hwan, however, is worthy of a special assessment, because the President of the United States of America, in the past, seldom expressed in such an articulate manner the will to defend Korea.

Only one thing that should be made clear is that President Reagan's letter was in the form of a reply to President Chon's personal letter relayed to him by our National Defense Minister Yun Song-min on the occasion of the 15th ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting held last 16 April in Washington. In this regard, we think it can be said that President Chon's sense of security, his military views on the international situation surrounding the Korean peninsula, and his warning on the expected provocative acts of the North Korean puppets have induced such a reply from President Reagan. This is proven by the fact that many times in his personal letter President Reagan agreed with the views of President Chon Tu-hwan. President Reagan in his letter said: "I am mindful of the particular dangers we jointly face on the Korean peninsula, and I share your commitment to the continuity of an effective deterrent there." He also said: "I also agree that one cannot ignore the danger posed by unconventional wars waged by proxy."

This can be taken as a clear answer from the United States to President Chon's concern that the United States, in the course of assessing and countering the danger on the Korean peninsula, may consider only regular warfare and overlook the likelihood of the development of irregular warfare by armed commandoes. In a nutshell, we can say that President Reagan, through his personal letter sent to President Chon, highly assessed Korea's independent defense capability and its efforts exerted to this end, and expressed a firm determination that any act of aggression against Korea will be immediately repelled.

This is significant in two respects: First, our national security is now triply guaranteed by the ROK-U.S. mutual defense treaty, the decisions of the ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting, and the pledges of President Reagan. Second, we can say that our government's diplomacy towards the United States is bearing fruit. In the midst of the frantic military buildup by the North Korean puppets and the Soviet military expansion in the Far East, the security of Korea is unthinkable without U.S. support. This is a stark reality. The presidents of the two countries are fully aware that only through close and continued security cooperation between Korea and the United States can an adequate deterrent be provided for the region.

Along with the fact that President Reagan, after taking office, invited President Chon to the United States, first among the state leaders of the free world, President Reagan's personal letter to President Chon at this time must be counted as another success of our diplomacy.

NEED SEEN FOR U.S. CONGRESSIONAL LOBBY

SK291214 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 28 May 83 p 3

[Article by reporter Yi To-song: "Selecting a Lobbyist for Korea"]

[Excerpts] Since the Korean-U.S. summit held in February 1981, concerned diplomats of the two countries have put unusual stress on the fact that Korean-U.S. relations are in excellent shape.

It goes without saying that, though this expression may be alright as a general appraisal of bilateral relations, it cannot describe "everything" about the relations.

As for as relations with the U.S. Congress are concerned, such a self-satisfied expression by the diplomatic authorities is not regarded as being appropriate for the Korean side. Our weak point -- relations with the U.S. Congress -- has been strengthened in various ways within the larger framework of the special nature of Korean-U.S. relations, but it has also once been broken. During the period from the founding of the state until the 60's, the U.S. defense commitment after the 25 June war and its work for post-war rehabilitation constituted the axis of Korean-U.S. relations. For this reason, there was not much need to conduct any separate diplomacy towards the U.S. Congress.

However, circumstances became different after the beginning of the 70's, when the political, economic and security situation facing Korea rapidly changed. The bilateral ties expanded and were diversified beyond the limits of the "wall of protection" in which the U.S. Administration functioned as an ally: As a result of this, making separate contact with the U.S. Congress became inevitable. The famous Pak Tong-son scandal was an error made in the course of abnormal lobbying because of the special political circumstances prevailing at that time.

Despite the fact that bilateral relations have expanded such an extent that Korea cannot ignore relations with the U.S. Congress, Korea has not conducted lobbying in the true sense of the word since the Pak Tong-son scandal. It is true that, since the Pak scandal, there has persisted the undesirable phenomenon of pro-Korean congressmen avoiding Korea more than other congressman.

While in Washington almost for a week, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, who visited the United States at the end of April, concentrated his time and efforts on meeting leaders of the U.S. Congress and others concerned. Around the time Minister Yi visited the United States, the question of designating a legal lobbyist was discussed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. These moves are understood as part of efforts to cure the wounds of the 70's and to set relations with the U.S. Congress on a normal path.

The Pak scandal played an undesirable role in making firmer our concept of "lobbying" as immoral. But the functions of a lobbyist are legal and absolute enough to say that diplomacy toward the U.S. Congress is lobbying. The role of leading lobbyists, former high-ranking officials, congressmen or lawyers who are well known in political circles in Washington, who legally sell their influence and knowledge, is so extensive that we say it is all powerful.

At this point, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is not talking about the details of the question beyond saying: "The Washington mission has made a suggestion that lobbyist be designated."

After the question of a lobbyist was raised, diplomatic quarters began discussing how designating a legal lobbyist will help to get over the unpleasant past and to revitalize diplomacy towards the U.S. Congress and will serve as a device to effectively cope with not a few economic issues, including the question of foreign military sales, pending between the two countries.

Those concerned note that, at this point, when we are moving towards the revitalization of diplomacy towards the U.S. Congress, we should review the lesson that the fundamental cause of Korean-U.S. relations, in particular relations with the U.S. Congress, being driven into an inconvenient situation, lay in the unstable political circumstances which brought about the Pak Tong-son scandal.

TAIWAN ENVOY VISITS KONG NO-MYONG ON HIJACKERS

SK280343 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 May 83 p 1

[Text] Ambassador of the Republic of China Hsueh Yu-chi called on Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Kong No-myong yesterday to discuss the naming of lawyers for the hijackers of a mainland Chinese airliner.

A Minister of Foreign Affairs official said, however, that the Kong-Hsueh meeting did not deal with the current issue of revising a provisional agreement on civil aviation between Korea and the Republic of China.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL DENIES TAIWAN FRICTION

SK281013 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 28 May 83 p 2

[From the column "Stroll on the Political Avenue"]

[Text] On 27 May, when questioned as to whether there was friction in relations between Korea and Free China, a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official flatly denied the existence of such friction, saying: "There is no such friction or anything remotely resembling it."

This official complained that some foreign news items were speaking as if Free China were taking some retaliatory measures against Korea, including a reduction in Korean Airline flights to Free China, out of its anger over Korea's handling of the issue of the Communist Chinese passenger plane. He said: Everyone in the governments of the two countries knows well that there could be no such retaliatory measures. He left some room for doubt, however.

Flatly denying the news reports from Taipei that Korea has refused to accept the Communist Chinese proposal to send delegates to watch the process of the trials to be held for the hijackers of the Communist Chinese passenger plane, he said it looked like a "composition" written to meet domestic public opinion in Free China.

When questioned about the government's reaction to Free China's proposal for an amendment in the Korea-Republic of China aviation agreement, Nam Hong-u, director in charge of the economic section at the ministry, said that "it was received by our government on 24 May." A little later, he reversed his answer, saying that "the proposal was received on 24 May. No, there was no such proposal calling for revision of the aviation agreement." A little later, he again rephrased his answer, saying: "There was no proposal from Free China for an amendment of the aviation agreement." He was confused.

SOUTH KOREAN LAWYERS SELECTED FOR HIJACKERS

SE310909 Seoul YONHAP in English 0723 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Seoul, May 31 (YONHAP) -- Two South Korean lawyers Tuesday applied for acting as law counsels for the six Chinese who hijacked a Chinese airliner to South Korea May 5. The six, including a 28-year-old woman, hijacked a Chinese plane to Korea on its way from Shenyang to Shanghai. They claimed to be political refugees and allegedly asked for asylum in Taiwan but have been charged in Seoul.

Lawyers Yang Chun-mo and Hwang Sok-yon, associated with the Seoul Bar Association, Tuesday filed an application with the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office to serve as law counsels for the hijackers.

Hwang said they visited the six Chinese people under custody in a Seoul detention house Monday and were accepted by the six as defenders for them. Hwang said that they are not acting officially on behalf of the Seoul Bar Association but acting as private counsels in accordance with recommendation of the Taipei Bar Association.

Meanwhile, the prosecution plans to indict the six Chinese people by Thursday. The six were placed under formal arrest on May 24 on charges of violating aviation safety law, illegal entry into the country, and possession and use of firearms. The six are Zhuo Changren, 35, an employee of the Materials Supply Bureau of Liaoning Province; Gao Dongping, 28, a woman employee at the same office; Wang Yanda, an employee of Liaoning Provincial Environmental Protection Facilities Office; Wu Wenfei, 33, an overseas procurement official of Kwangtung Province; Jiang Hongjun, 23, and An Weichian, 22, both staff members of Shenyang Institute of Physical Culture.

All the passengers and crew members, except radio operator Wang Yongchang, returned to China May 10 pursuant to an agreement between China and South Korea on the return of passengers, crew and plane. Wang, who had been seriously injured by a gun shot during the hijacking, was treated in a Seoul hospital and returned to China May 18 aboard the hijacked Trident plane.

ROK-MADE WEAPONS TESTED IN MILITARY EXERCISE

SK280323 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 May 83 p 8

[Text] Central frontline -- A large-scale military exercise involving tanks, artillery and other fire arms was conducted on a military base on the frontline yesterday. The maneuver, through close cooperation of all military branches, is designed to crush attempts of armed provocation by North Korea.

The exercise, which was conducted at the combat arms school, reached its climax when infantrymen rushed at the simulated enemy positions and destroyed them. In the exercise, paratroopers infiltrated mock enemy strongholds like a flash of lighting under fire by artillerymen. After the special warfare personnel secured bridgeheads, infantrymen and tankmen blitzkrieged and captured their final targets.

An undisclosed number of F5E fighters, 500MD helicopters [as published], 155-mm howitzers, 8-inch self-propelled guns, domestically produced tanks, armed personnel carriers and antiaircraft Vulcans were mobilized in the massive exercise.

KYODO: FIVE DISSIDENTS GO ON HUNGER STRIKE

OW310507 Tokyo KYODO in English 0430 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Seoul May 31 KYODO -- Five more South Korean dissidents issued a joint statement demanding for national democratization and told reporters they would go on hunger strike from Tuesday. They are Ham Sok-hon, a Quaker leader; religious leader Mun Ik-hwan; Hong Nam-sun, a lawyer; Yi Mun-yong, a former professor at Korea University; and former National Assemblyman Yi Chon-ho.

In a press conference at a Seoul church, they demanded the lifting of the present ban on political activities, the release of students in custody, freedom of speech and constitutional amendments. The five, all noted dissidents since the years of the late President Pak Chong-hui's reign, are believed to take the protest action in sympathy with Kim Yong-sam, former head of the opposition New Democratic Party who have been staging a hunger strike since May 18.

HENG SAMRIN GREET'S HUNGARY'S KADAR ON BIRTHDAY

BK300650 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0447 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 May (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, expressed best wishes for good health and long life in a message to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, on his 71st birthday.

The message says, among other things: We take this opportunity to wish you very good successes in the accomplishment of your noble tasks of working for the well-being of the Hungarian people and for the progress of humanity. We are convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our parties and states will further develop daily.

CHAN SI WIRES PHAM VAN DONG OVER STORM DAMAGE

BK281409 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] After learning about the distressing news that a violent storm had lashed out at Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh Provinces, causing death to many Vietnamese people, destroying many houses, and damaging thousands of hectares of cropland, Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, sent a telegram expressing sympathy to Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV. The message reads: On behalf of the Council of Ministers of the PRK and the Kampuchean people and in my own name, I would like to express boundless grief and condolence over the devastation suffered by the fraternal Vietnamese people.

CHAN SI SENDS MESSAGE TO GANDHI ON STORM DAMAGE

BK300646 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0450 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 May (SPK) -- Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent a message of sympathy to Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, at the news of the heavy losses in human lives and property that a cyclone has just caused to two Indian states, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab. Among other things, the message says: On behalf of the Council of Ministers of the PRK and the Kampuchean people and in my own name, I would like to extend my profound and sincere sympathy to you and, through you, to the afflicted population. I am convinced that under the leadership of Your Excellency, the consequences of this natural calamity will be rapidly eliminated.

CHEA SIM MEETS WITH GDR AMBASSADOR HORN

BK290627 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 May (SPK) -- Chairman Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and KUFNCD National Council, received GDR Ambassador to Kampuchea Gunter Horn in Phnom Penh on 28 May.

Chairman Chea Sim spoke of the success of the recent international scientific conference in Berlin, which he attended at the head of a Kampuchean delegation, and deeply thanked the GDR for supporting the Kampuchean people's just struggle in their effort to defend and build the country. The Kampuchean people will do their best to promote bilateral cooperation in all fields, he added.

For his part, Gunter Horn voiced his firm support for the PRK in its revolutionary cause and expressed conviction that with the support of socialist countries and of peace- and justice-loving peoples in the world it will advance steadily toward progress and prosperity. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and solidarity.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS MOZAMBIQUE BOMBING

BK271020 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0510 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 May (SPK) -- The spokesman of the PRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 26 May issued a statement forcefully condemning the leading circles of the South African Republic for violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The full text of the statement reads: On 23 May 1983, fighter-bombers of the Republic of South Africa deliberately violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Mozambique and bombed Maputo, causing some deaths and injuries among the civilian population. This constitutes an irrefutable, gross new violation by the Pretoria regime. Therefore, not only is the strategic Washington-Pretoria alliance causing atrocious suffering and tremendous risks to the Mozambique people, the peoples of southern Africa, and those of the frontline countries, but it is also threatening the peace and security of the region and the world.

The PRK energetically condemns these barbarous acts by the leading circles of South Africa and their allies. The Pretoria regime must cease all these hostile and aggressive acts and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Mozambique an independent and sovereign state.

The people and Government of the PRK reaffirm their militant solidarity with and their firm support for the just struggle of the Mozambique people, the peoples of the frontline countries, and those who are still fighting for independence, peace, democracy, and social progress against racism, apartheid, Zionism, and imperialism.

RADIO BROADCASTING PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH LAOS

BK271616 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1443 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 May (SPK) -- A protocol on cooperation between Kampuchea and Laos in the field of radio broadcasting was concluded on 23 May in Phnom Penh. Van Sunheng, acting director general of the national radio, Voice of the Kampuchean People, and Thongsing Thammavong, chairman of the Lao State Committee for Press, Radio, and Television, signed the document. Men Saman, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Kampuchean Central Propaganda and Education Commission, and Thongpeng Souklaseng, Lao ambassador to Kampuchea, were also present at the signing ceremony.

Lao Media Delegation Leaves

BK271600 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1448 GMT 25 May 83

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh, 25 May (SPK) -- The delegation of the Lao State Committee for Press, Radio and Television led by its Chairman Thongsing Thammavong, alternate member and first vice chairman of the Propaganda and Education Commission of the LPRP Central Committee, left Phnom Penh on Tuesday 24 May at the end of its official friendship visit in Kampuchea.

Van Sunheng, acting director general of the national radio, Voice of the Kampuchean People; Thonpeng Soukhaseng, Lao ambassador to Kampuchea, and other personalities went to see the delegation off. During its stay, the delegation was received by Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo Bureau and chairman of the Council of State [as received]. It had also a meeting with Men Saman, member of the Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission of the KPRP Central Committee.

KAMPUCHEAN JUDICIAL DELEGATION DEPARTS SRV

BK280600 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1431 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 May (SPK) -- At the end of its visit to Vietnam, the Kampuchean delegation of the Justice Ministry led by Minister Uk Bunchhoeun left Hanoi on 26 May. It was seen off by Phan Hien, Vietnamese minister of justice, and Sieng Saran, Kampuchean ambassador to Vietnam.

During its stay -- at the end which was concluded an agreement on bilateral cooperation in the field of justice -- the Kampuchean visitors were received by Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and president of the Council of Ministers, and had a working session with the delegation of the Vietnamese Justice Ministry led by Minister Phan Hien. The Kampuchean delegation also laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Chairman Ho Chi Minh, visited his office and home, and visited the Supreme People's Procurate, the Supreme People's Court, and the Association of Vietnamese Lawyers.

VODK CALLS FOR WORLD ACTION ON USSR, SRV CBW USE

BK301405 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 May 83

[Station commentary: "The International Community Should Take Effective Measures To Stop the Toxic Chemical Warfare Waged by Vietnam and the Soviet Union in Kampuchea and Afghanistan Immediately"]

[Text] Recently the Vietnamese and the Soviets grossly staged a propaganda farce to mislead world public opinion, pretending that they are opposed to the use of toxic chemical and biological weapons. They also affected to call for the abolition of these toxic weapons. This is something extremely infuriating and ridiculous. In this world, who does not know what Vietnam and the Soviet Union are the aggressors and expansionists against smaller neighboring countries? Who does not know that they use toxic chemicals and biological weapons to massacre the Kampuchean, Lao, and Afghan peoples? It is these Le Duan Vietnamese authorities and the Soviet Union which have used all types of toxic chemical weapons to daily massacre the Kampuchean, Lao, and Afghan peoples in order to realize their criminal designs of occupying Kampuchea, Laos, and Afghanistan forever.

The world is condemning them and, with full evidence, accusing them of using these toxic chemical and biological weapons. On the contrary, they are claiming that they oppose the use of these weapons. Nevertheless, Vietnam and the Soviet Union will never succeed in resoring to the thief-crying-stop-thief trick to cover up their crimes as their hands and mouths are now stained with the blood of the Kampuchean, Lao, and Afghan peoples. Their crimes can be proved with all evidence needed. In Kampuchea, the Vietnamese aggressors have been using toxic chemical weapons to massacre the Kampuchean people ever since their invasion in 1979. They use these toxic chemical weapons as a strategic tool in their aggressive war in Kampuchea. Now, because they are experiencing more serious setbacks and are being bogged down more inextricably in the Kampuchean battlefield, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are even more savagely intensifying the use of toxic chemical weapons to massacre the Kampuchean people in order to relieve the replace their hard-pressed and under-strength aggressive troops against the increasingly vigorous attacks of the Kampuchean people and DK National Army and guerrillas.

The use of toxic chemical weapons by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Kampuchea has gradually spread to the border region of Thailand. Presently, no one else but the Vietnamese and Soviet aggressors and expansionists who are using these toxic chemical and biological weapons. Tens and hundreds of thousands of Kampuchean, Lao and Afghan peoples have died from the chemical warfare of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

The Kampuchean people and the DK Government energetically oppose and most indignantly condemn the use of toxic chemical and biological weapons by the Vietnamese and Soviet aggressors in Kampuchea, Laos, and Afghanistan and elsewhere in the world.

The Kampuchean people and the DK Government demand that international law, the 1925 Geneva protocol, and the 1972 convention be strictly implemented by categorically banning the use of toxic chemical and biological weapons in wars and prohibiting their production and stockpiling.

We would like to appeal to all peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries in the world and the United Nations to pay full attention to the extremely criminal acts of using toxic chemical and biological weapons by the Vietnamese and Soviet expansionists and aggressors to massacre the Kampuchean, Lao, and Afghan peoples at present. We hope that the international community and the United Nations would take drastic measures to stop the toxic chemical warfare of Vietnam and the Soviet Union in Kampuchea, Laos, and Afghanistan in a timely manner. Among the measures, the most effective one that the UN General Assembly has adopted again and again is to force the Le Duan and Soviet aggressors to immediately withdraw all their aggressive troops from Kampuchea, Afghanistan, and Laos in order, on the one hand, to save the lives of the victimized Kampuchean, Lao, and Afghan peoples and, on the other, to prevent the danger of this chemical warfare from spreading to other regions.

VODK COMMENTARY SCORES SOVIET AID TO SRV

BK271414 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 26 May 83

[Station commentary: "The Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Can Only Survive With Daily Soviet Aid"]

[Text] All visitors to Vietnam notice that Vietnam lacks everything. There is only poverty and famine in Vietnam.

Recently, an international news agency in Hanoi reported that a small bowl of vermicelli soup costs 20 dong in Hanoi -- four times as expensive as last year. The wage for middle-ranking government officials is 200 dong per month. This wage can be used to buy only 10 small bowls of vermicelli soup. The official rate for \$1 is 10 dong, but the rate on the black market is 120 for \$1.

Why are goods in Vietnam four or five times more expensive every year? Why has the dong become devaluated? The cause of all of this is that Vietnam does not have merchandise nor an economy. Vietnam's economy is in a bad condition. The Vietnamese do not produce much and they lack paddy rice, foods and utensils for current use. They lack everything. Therefore, all goods are more expensive and the dong is devaluated. The Vietnamese people's living conditions getting worse. The middle-ranking Vietnamese officials can use their salary to buy 10 small bowls of vermicelli soup. What about the Vietnamese people in general and workers who have monthly wages of 50-60 dong? How poor are they? If they want to eat vermicelli soup they have to work a month and they can get only two or three small bowls. If they want to get \$1 they must work for 2 months.

At present, the Vietnamese can only survive with daily Soviet aid. Without Soviet aid, the Vietnamese would die of starvation and the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy would be toppled by the Vietnamese people. Why is Vietnam miserable? Why are the Vietnamese people very miserable? They are caused by the Hanoi authorities implementing their warmongering policy. They staged aggression and expansion and wanted to regain over other peoples. The Hanoi authorities want to establish themselves in the vanguard of the Soviet international expansionists in Southeast Asia. The war of aggression waged by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in Kampuchea for more than 4 years has not only caused suffering and destruction in Kampuchea, but it has also caused serious destruction of Vietnam. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy have given priority to their war of aggression in Kampuchea. They have gathered together their supply and transportation forces as well as their national resources to use in their war of aggression in Kampuchea. They have also diverted foreign aid to use in their war of aggression in Kampuchea. They have robbed their own people, and forced the Vietnamese people's children and grandchildren to stage aggression in Kampuchea and die in that place. The war of aggression of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in Kampuchea has destroyed Vietnam. It has also inflicted misery on the Vietnamese people. Many Vietnamese have lost their children and husbands because of this war of aggression. The Soviets have increased their aid to Vietnam from \$3 million to \$6 million per day. Soviet aid cannot help the Vietnamese swallow Kampuchea. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' situation is deteriorating and they are more bogged down in Kampuchea every year.

How can the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy solve Vietnam's economic problems? The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors cannot solve their economic crisis. If the Vietnamese are stubborn enough to continue their war of aggression in Kampuchea, they will be more miserable. Vietnam's economy will be facing greater difficulties. There will be many more bribery cases and robberies. The Vietnamese people, who are suffering from food shortages, and the fascist acts and robberies of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy, will be more unhappy with the Hanoi authorities. The Vietnamese people will rise against the Le Duan clique. The only way to solve this problem is for the Vietnamese to stop their war of aggression in Kampuchea. They have to withdraw all their aggressor troops to their country. They must gather their resources and manpower to construct their country. If the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors do not solve the problem in this way, they will definitely be defeated in Kampuchea, as well as in their own country.

VODK: ADDITIONAL AID TO REFUGEES ANNOUNCED

BK290340 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] At the end of the meeting of the Humanitarian Aid Organization held at the United Nations on 24 May, a number of countries announced their additional contributions to the Kampuchean refugees along the Kampuchea-Thai border. These countries are: Japan, \$4.2 million; China, \$100,000; Greece, \$10,000; Sweden, 1.1 million Swedish crowns; United Kingdom, 200,000 pounds sterling; Italy, \$400,000; Canada, \$1.6 million; New Zealand, 100 tons of milk biscuits; and Finland, 500,000 Finnish marks.

VONADK REPORTS LAND SEIZED BY SRV ADVISERS

BK310614 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] On 20 May, Vietnamese economic advisers seized our people's fertile land in Chruoy Sdau, Veal Trea and (Paoy Samraong) [not further specified] and gave it to their fellow Vietnamese nationals. They let the owners of these lands work on small pieces of land which are less fertile and located far away from these villages. They have also ordered our people not to go too far from their villages in this rainy season.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON AID TO KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES

BK280200 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 28 May 83 p 6

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday appealed for more international aid for Kampuchean refugees living on the Thai-Kampuchean border. He said the Kampucheans still need more food supplies.

However, he said that the United Nations is still concerned about the situation and more third countries have indicated that they will take Indochinese refugees in Thailand for resettlement.

He said Thailand has urged the U.S. to set an example in refugee resettlement. The U.S. has taken the largest number of Indochinese refugees from Thailand, but the Thai Government has frequently complained on restrictions on resettlements, imposed by U.S. authorities.

Refugees Join Son Sann Forces

BK280213 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 28 May 83 p 7

[Text] Over 4,700 Kampuchean civilian followers of the ousted Khmer Rouge have broken with their former leaders to join settlements controlled by the non-communist faction led by Premier Son Sann, officials said yesterday.

United Nations and Thai officials said about a quarter of 20,000 refugees who returned to Kampuchea this week after three months refuge in Thailand chose to go to two border camps run by forces loyal to Son Sann, instead of rejoining the Khmer Rouge.

Thailand repatriated the refugees who fled here in early March after Vietnamese forces in western Kampuchea launched a major offensive against guerrillas based on the frontier. The majority of returning refugees, including some 2,000 former Khmer Rouge fighters, were taken by bus to a border point south of the Thai town of Aranyaprathet from where they entered a Khmer Rouge stronghold at Phnum Malai.

KHMER ROUGE, KPNLF ATTACKS ON SRV FORCES REPORTED

BK300436 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 30 May 83 p 3

[Text] Khmer resistance guerrillas were reported late last week to have stepped up harassment raids on Vietnamese supply routes deep inside Kampuchea, informed sources told THE NATION yesterday. The sources, citing sketchy intelligence reports, said that Khmer Rouge resistance forces had mounted attacks on Vietnamese forces along Highway No. 5, which runs thorough Sisophon, Battambang from Phnom Penh.

Guerrillas loyal to another Khmer resistance group, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), led by Son Sann, were also quoted as claiming that they had taken military initiatives against Vietnamese forces as far as 30 km from the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Son San's forces appeared active partly because the resistance movement, based at Ban Sa-ngae, opposite the Thai border province of Prachin Buri, had re-organized their forces, while Vietnamese troops confronting them had reportedly started withdrawing from the frontier, according to an informed source.

National Security Council (NSC) Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, however, told THE NATION yesterday that Vietnamese troops are still positioned near Ban Sa-ngae and Nong Samet, a resettlement for Khmer villagers controlled by KPNLF. He added [that] with the advent of the rainy season, the chances of Vietnamese troops storming the KPNLF strongholds had diminished.

Another informed source, however, maintained that Vietnamese troops had pulled back about 10 kms from the Thai-Kampuchean border with the arrival of the rainy season. He attributed the 10-odd-km pullback to stepped-up raids mounted by Khmer resistance guerrillas on Vietnamese logistic routes, saying that the military initiatives taken by the resistance forces this year appear to be more fierce than the counterattacks launched after any previous dry-season offensive. However, he admitted that in the wake of previous dry-season offensives, Vietnamese troops had pulled back about 10 km from the frontier, the same as they did this year.

But the Vietnamese are currently equipped with more sophisticated hardware, including 130-mm artillery guns, which have a shooting range of 27 km and 122-mm artillery guns, which can hit targets 20 km away, according to the source.

The Thai armed forces recently acquired 155-mm artillery guns from the United States for defence of the border areas inside Thailand, but the source said that the number of the sophisticated weapons was still insufficient.

He described as "very unlikely" the possibility that Vietnamese troops would pull back up to 30 km from the Thai-Kampuchean border, saying that major Vietnamese military positions, including those at Poipet, Ban Nimit and Pailin, are much closer to the border than 30 km. Thailand recently called on Hanoi to pull back 30 km from the Thai-Kampuchean frontier in exchange for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) agreeing to resume talks with the Vietnamese over a political solution to the Kampuchean conflict.

The source, however, did not rule out the possibility of Vietnam "telling a lie" about its troops being pulled back as demanded by Thailand. "The question is, who will verify a Vietnamese claim?" he asserted.

The casualties of both the Vietnamese and resistance forces during the latest dry-season offensive were still unknown, although both sides were believed to have sustained heavy casualties, according to informed sources. The Khmer Rouge have publicly claimed that more than 16,000 Vietnamese were "put out of action" during the dry-season battle. An informed source quoted the Khmer Rouge as claiming that during March and April, about 7,000 Vietnamese troops were wounded or killed.

Pressing to estimate the casualties on the Khmer resistance side and their followers, the source said the death toll might be about 200, whereas injuries could be in the same range.

An informed source also said that Khmer Rouge forces based near Phnom Phra and Phnom Chat, opposite Ta Phraya, which came under fierce attack early last month, had moved southwards to join those based on the Cardamon mountain range.

SPK CHARGE OF THAI ESCALATION AT BORDER SCORED

BK281244 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 27 May 83

['Special Report': "Who Is Escalating the Tension Along the Thai-Kampuchean Border?"]

[Text] The so-called SPK news agency recently reported that the Thai Government has escalated the tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border, falsely accusing Thai soldiers of having violated Kampuchea's sovereignty and fired artillery shells into Kampuchean territory. It shamelessly said that these incidents are the cause of difficulties along the border area and throughout Southeast Asia. These groundless and ridiculous fabrications can deceive no one.

Following the Vietnamese invasion into Kampuchea in late 1978, the Vietnamese troops toppled the Pol Pot government and later propped up the puppet government of Heng Samrin. During the past 4 years under the Vietnamese occupation, the patriotic and self respecting Kampuchean people have been the victims of brutalities and massacres by the Vietnamese troops. Vietnam's above-mentioned action has violated not only the international law, which prohibits the violation of another country's sovereignty, but also the UN Charter's human rights clause.

A majority of countries demand that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and have adopted a resolution calling for a political and peaceful solution to Kampuchea through a general election under UN supervision in order to allow the Kampuchean people to exercise their right as the owners of the country to elect their own leaders. However, Vietnam continues to play deaf and disregard the aspirations of the world community.

It has been noted that Vietnam normally launches major suppression drives against the resistance forces and Kampuchean civilians during the dry season of every year. During the past dry season, Vietnam also launched offensive drives against the Kampuchean resistance forces under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and destroyed civilian encampments in the areas of Nong Chan and Phnom Chat, forcing tens of thousands of Kampuchean civilians to flee into Thailand. The Thai Government had to accept these refugees, mostly women, children, and old people, for a temporary stay for purely humanitarian reasons. Moreover, Vietnamese troops in hot pursuit of the Kampuchean civilians have crossed over the Thai border, thus inflicting property damage and loss of lives on the Thai villagers in the border areas. Therefore, it is the duty of Thai soldiers to defend the life and property of the Thai villagers, as well as the country's sovereignty, and stop this act of banditry of Vietnamese troops.

Thailand, which shares a common border with Kampuchea, has to suffer from the problem started by Vietnam in Kampuchea despite the fact that it has never been involved in the conflict in that country. During the past 4 years, Thailand has been asking Vietnam to honor the resolution of the world people by pulling its troops out of Kampuchea and encouraging its neighboring countries to respect the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of other countries so as to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, and genuine neutrality.

In addition, Thailand has also proposed a peace plan to Vietnam under which it will hold talks with Vietnam if the latter withdraws its troops 30 km from the Thai-Kampuchean border in order to reduce tension along the border and insure the safety of the life and property of the Thai villagers in the border areas. This said proposal is regarded as part of the UN resolutions and the declaration of the International Conference on the Kampuchean problem, which call for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

Dear listeners, all peace- and justice-loving people know who is escalating the tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border and who is creating difficulties in the area and throughout Southeast Asia. For Vietnam and its Heng Samrin puppet regime, they will probably have to take more time before they can admit the fact.

SITTHI: SIHANOUK, CEAUCESCU PROPOSALS SIMILAR

BK310146 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 May 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk's idea of including Heng Samrin in a four-part coalition government was once rejected by Vietnam, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday.

Commenting on Sihanouk's reported proposal to include the Phnom Penh regime as the fourth coalition partner, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said it was similar to one made earlier by Romanian President Nicolae Ceaucescu.

He said that the three resistance factions, during early attempts at forming a coalition, gave Heng Samrin a chance to join it. However, Vietnam objected on the grounds that the Heng Samrin administration was the only legitimate government in Kampuchea.

ACM Sitthi said whether Sihanouk's latest proposal would have any impact depended on it being endorsed by the other two coalition partners -- the Khmer Rouge and Son Sann's non-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF].

He said the suggestion for free elections were within the framework of the International Committee on Kampuchea's resolution, which calls for self-determination of the Khmer people.

However, AMC Sitthi added that the deadlock in the Kampuchea problem stemmed from Vietnam's refusal to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. "The whole problem would be solved if Vietnam withdraws its troops from Kampuchea," he said.

A KPNLF spokeswoman in Bangkok yesterday refused to comment on the matter, saying, "We've never reacted to press reports." She also denied a suggestion that there were conflicts among the coalition partners following Sihanouk's allegation that Son Sann had criticised his coalition partners while visiting Australia.

"We read only of some reports where he said that the coalition is strong. We haven't said anything in Australia. All we mentioned were Vietnam's atrocities in Kampuchea," she said.

Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry sources said that Son Sann met with ACM Sitthi yesterday to brief him on the outcome of his trip to Japan, Australia and New Zealand where he launched a diplomatic campaign seeking support for the upcoming UN General Assembly meeting. The meeting took place only two days before ACM Sitthi's trip to Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore in preparation for the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting scheduled for Bangkok in June.

Son Sann leaves for Scandinavia soon to continue his diplomatic mission, the source said.

KRIANGSAK ON DIALOGUE WITH SRV ON KAMPUCHEA

BK290100 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 May 83 pp 1, 3

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] Former Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan yesterday called for a "face-saving" solution for all sides in the dialogue developing between Thailand and Vietnam.

"An acceptable solution will have to save Vietnam's face as well as our own face."

He warned that "if there are no face-saving elements, there will continue to be fighting and tragedy. The people of Southeast Asia who have suffered so much for so long desire peace and stability in the region."

Declining to meet Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, the former prime minister urged the government to use the dialogue with Hanoi's top representative next month to effect a breakthrough in the three-year impasse over Kampuchea along "face-saving" lines.

Noting that mutual suspicions and misunderstandings had driven Thailand and Vietnam apart, he said that "unless there is mutual trust and confidence and desire to understand each other the dialogue would fail." He stressed, "I want it to succeed."

He entertained hope, he said, because he felt Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila was showing greater flexibility in dealing with Vietnam. Gen Kriangsak commented, "It has to be kept in mind that Vietnam fears a Chinese threat through Kampuchea and Thailand fears a Soviet threat through Vietnam. If these fears could be settled, it would help."

In an exclusive interview, Gen Kriangsak told the BANGKOK POST: Vietnam should not be considered an enemy. It poses no threat since if we are invaded our Thai people will fight to keep every inch of our territory.

"Suspicion by Thailand about Vietnam's ties with the Soviets and suspicion by Vietnam of Thailand's ties with China have hurt relations between our two countries. There is misunderstanding about each other's objectives and economic and other conditions. We should try to clear up all these."

Although he leads the National Democratic Party -- a participant in the current coalition government -- Gen Kriangsak said it was best for Air Chief Marshal Sitthi and Deputy Premier Phichai Rattakun (whom Mr Thach had also asked to see) to deal with Mr Thach. "They are both in the Cabinet. I am outside."

However, the official reason he gave is, "I'll be out of the country at that time." Mr Thach is due here from June 8 to 10.

Gen Kriangsak also called upon Thailand's ASEAN allies -- Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore -- "not to simply follow what Thailand would like to have done just because we are a frontline state." They should, he explained, have their own views "so that together we can work to bring about a peaceful political solution" to the Kampuchea problem.

He also said that ASEAN's dialogue partners -- Australia, Canada, the European Community, Japan and New Zealand -- "should not just go along with ASEAN thinking but use their own brains to help work out solution."

The former prime minister said: "The United Nations and the Western powers are showing tremendous interest in bringing peace to the Middle East, and there has been considerable shuttle diplomacy by international and American diplomats in the area. Hardly any similar activity has taken place here."

"When the ad hoc committee set up by the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) came up against a brick wall (in trying to get into Hanoi for discussions without success), there was a full stop."

He recalled that the United Nations General Assembly had passed its resolution demanding the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and self determination for the Khmer people for three years in succession. "The Vietnamese troops are still there, and the Khmer people still fail to have self-determination."

Gen Kriangsak emphasised that "Thailand and Vietnam are not foes, and Thailand is not a party to the Kampuchean conflict."

Regarded as having conducted effective global and regional foreign policies when he headed the government, he said that he had been responsible for directions leading to the UN resolution but he had nothing to do with the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

PRESS COMMENT ON VISIT OF VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER

POST Advises Thai Caution

BK280140 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 May 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Present One Policy for a Hanoi Visitor"]

[Text] When Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach comes a-visiting, let us be careful. This is not to say that he cannot be trusted altogether. There is every likelihood, however, that he is going to try to exploit any differences that we may have among ourselves with particular reference to Kampuchea. He is certain to have known about the differences in opinion expressed by various candidates during the last election campaign. They did not need to have their grapevine, so well known in the Vietnam war, working overtime for this purpose. The candidates came out openly and publicly with their views which did not -- and do not -- all coincide with the official government version as expounded by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

One of the candidates, Mr Phichai Rattakun, said that if he formed or joined the post-election government he would talk to Hanoi to bring about the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea within one year. After getting himself elected, he is now deputy prime minister, with his party, the Democrats, being one of the major partners in the current coalition.

Another candidate, General Kriangsak Chamanan, called for flexibility and dialogue with Vietnam to restore peace and stability in the region. He gave a press conference after which newspapers, rightly or wrongly, published statements credited to him which were not fully in compliance with the official stance. He won re-election, and his party, the National Democrats, has also joined the coalition under Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi himself during the campaign said that he would be willing to go to Hanoi for a dialogue if the Vietnamese forces would withdraw 30 kilometres from the Thai border. This would put the Thai border villages out of range of Vietnamese artillery.

Mr Thach, ever the diplomatic opportunist, has asked to talk to all three. There has been no request for even a courtesy call upon the prime minister. His visit is to be all business, talking with Deputy Prime Minister Phichai, Foreign Minister Sitthi and former Premier Kriangsak, separately. Let all three be aware that Mr Thach is as foxy an international manipulator as you can get. Let all remember how he has tried on numerous occasions, with varying success, to try to divide ASEAN by working upon national fears and interests of each individual country.

ASEAN has managed to remain united on the principles of the United Nations resolutions which call for total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and self-determination for the Khmer people. Mr Thach's main objective will definitely be to try to find out if the powers-that-be in Thailand stand firm on these principles. If they are not, he certainly will attempt to jump into the slightest rift. Our ASEAN partners, no matter what their historical and geopolitical inclinations, have also deferred to Thailand as the frontline state, and all of them will be waiting to find out how stable our present position is, they and our many other allies in the UN will watch to see if Mr Thach would be able to drive a wedge wherever he could find a niche.

It is important for the government to determine now what attitude it is going to present to Mr Thach and then ensure that there is a common stance among the three policy shapers he is going to meet.

Hanoi's Sincerity Questioned

BK300822 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 30 May 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Hanoi's Sincerity"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila's proposal to Vietnam, calling on it to pull its troops back 30 km from the Thai-Kampuchean border before he would negotiate with it on the Kampuchean problem, is a major development. In a related development, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has launched another round of the diplomatic offensive by asking to meet on 9 June -- on his way back from the Philippines -- with the Thai foreign minister, Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun and Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Commission.

Many people wonder why Nguyen Co Thach would want to meet with General Kriangsak who holds no Cabinet position. They suspect that Hanoi must have a trick up its sleeve in asking to meet Thai leaders from three different political parties holding different views with regard to the Kampuchean problem. Is Hanoi attempting to create divisions it can exploit? This will not be a cause for concern after all because General Kriangsak has said that he would not meet with the Vietnamese foreign minister. However, he urged flexibility and face-saving for both sides in negotiations with Hanoi for peace in the region.

What Thai leaders must realize is that for the past 4 years, the war in Kampuchea has repeated the cycle of Vietnamese forces launching offensives in the dry season and the Khmer Rouge launching their offensives in the rainy season while the Vietnamese responded with diplomatic moves. What would be Thailand's response if Thach tells Thai leaders that his troops have been pulled back from the Thai border?

General Kriangsak is probably right when he said the problem between Thailand and Vietnam lies in their mutual suspicion and lack of understanding. Thailand is suspicious of Vietnam because of its ties with the Soviet Union, while Vietnam suspects Thailand because of its closeness with China.

Hanoi has displayed insincerity on many occasions. For example, it staged a fake pullout from Kampuchea and it keeps repeating that the situation in Kampuchea -- its domination of that country -- is irreversible. Are we prepared to accept this type of insincerity from Hanoi in the search for a solution to the Kampuchean problem?

Thach Told of Thai Unity

BK310203 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 31 May 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Thach Mustn't Nurse Any False Hopes"]

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has to bear something very clearly in mind when he comes here for talks. He would have visited ASEAN's veteran diplomat Carlos Romulo of the Philippines who would have put the ASEAN position vis-a-vis Kampuchea in unequivocal terms. But Thailand's role, while it coincides completely with ASEAN policy, is slightly different because she is also the frontline state and Thailand's national security is her own business.

Thach wanted to see, while in Thailand, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun, and National Democracy Party leader Kriangsak Chamanan who is also a former prime minister and whose party is a member of the coalition government although he himself holds no Cabinet post. All three of them have spoken about what Thailand's attitude to Hanoi's overtures should be. But we want to be quite sure that Thach understands that they have said the same thing -- only those who have no understanding of the Thai character will think they have taken different stands.

The Foreign Ministry and the military leaders are extremely keen to prevent any silly confrontation between Vietnamese forces and Thai forces along our eastern border -- something that could happen by sheer accident. Kriangsak sees the political aspect because it was during his premiership that Vietnam captured Phnom Penh and said that the process was "irreversible". Since ASEAN believes that Kampucheans should form their own government, Kriangsak says that a way must be found for Hanoi "to save face", something all of us Orientals understand.

Phichai is talking about the same thing when he says that Thailand should open up trade with Vietnam. Why not? We fully agree with him. Except that Phichai knows and we know that little trade is possible between the two countries. Vietnam wants all sorts of commodities -- to start with, basically rice. And Thailand will be most willing to sell them rice or anything else -- the only thing Vietnam does not want is war weapons since she is supplied more than enough by the Soviet Union -- but how is Vietnam going to pay for the commodities? She has no foreign exchange and she has no goods even to barter with.

We want to be sure that Thach understands that although the phraseology is different, all three -- Sithi, Phichai and Kriangsak -- are speaking with the same voice and saying the same thing. The French understand the Vietnamese better than most other people do, and according to the most prestigious newspaper in Paris, LE MONDE, the Vietnamese strategy seems to be, to bring little by little, ASEAN members -- at any rate the front-line state of Thailand -- to get the assurance at the negotiating table and realize, sooner or later, under a guise yet to be defined, the fait accompli in Kampuchea.

That may be a correct assessment of Hanoi's strategy but it may be totally wrong that both ASEAN, and especially Thailand, could be wheedled into accepting something totally ridiculous just by a process of attrition. But the equation is not complete when only ASEAN and Vietnam are taken into consideration, because the "X" in the equation is China.

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH LAOS ON BORDER COOPERATION

BK291204 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Thai and Lao authorities have agreed to cooperate in solving conflict along their common border through negotiations. The agreement was reached during a recent meeting of local officials from both countries following last week's Thai-Lao border incidents in which two Thais were killed.

Thai Ambassador to Vientiane Somphong Faichampa said that last week's incidents are merely local problems and can be solved by Thai and Lao provincial officials.

Stressing that the brotherly relations between Thais and Laotians are beyond political ideology and based on [word indistinct] and cultural ties which cannot be found among some other neighboring countries. At present, there are more 100 Thai traders doing business in Laos. They have earned their country a large sum of money in foreign exchange.

BPP ON ALERT FOLLOWING FIGHTING INSIDE LAOS

BK300804 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 30 May 83 p 1

[Text] Nan -- Border Patrol policemen [BPP] were placed on full alert along the border here today following fierce fighting inside Laos that caused nearly 200 Laotians to flee into Thailand.

According to an official report some of the refugees had gone as far from the border as Kamphaeng Phet and Tak.

Officials in both provinces when contacted by the WORLD said they had received the report, but had yet to find any trace of the fleeing Laotians.

The fighting, apparently sparked by a major suppression operation launched by the Laotian Government against rightist opposition, occurred both Saturday and yesterday. A total of 180 Laotians, adults and children, fled into Chiang Klang District yesterday.

The report said that about 50 of them disappeared before border authorities pushed the remaining 130 back into Laos.

MEMBERS OF GRITZ POW MISSION IDENTIFIED

BK280232 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 May 83 p 3

[Text] Nakhon Phanom -- Military authorities yesterday identified two of seven Americans who they said were involved in another raid into Laos in an attempt to free U.S. prisoners of the Indochina war.

The sources said they believed the seven men, three of whom were thought to be still inside Laos, were followers of former U.S. Army Lt Col James "Bo" Gritz.

The three Americans crossed into Laos earlier this month from Ban Nam Kham in That Phanom District south of this provincial capital.

Four others involved in the operation have disappeared and are believed to be in Bangkok.

The whereabouts of Gritz himself are unknown. Reports from America said he recently left his California home and told several people he intended to return to Thailand.

Gritz was convicted in the Nakhon Phanom provincial court last February for illegal possession of a radio transmitter but was not jailed. Immigration authorities said yesterday he was free to visit Thailand.

Military authorities identified two of the men in the latest Laos raid as Peter Titno and Charles Kerr. A third man, known only by the name Jim, was also involved in the illegal border crossing, they said.

None of the three were publicly involved in Gritz' "Operation Lazarus" last November in which the controversial POW hunter failed to find any POWs, was ambushed by a team of Lao resistance forces and lost one of his American associates as a POW for more than a week.

Gritz, following publicity over the case in the BANGKOK POST, vowed to continue his search for what he claims are many prisoners still held in Laos and Vietnam.

BRIEFS

BOAT PEOPLE ARRIVE -- Pattani -- Thirteen Vietnamese boat people landed near the town of Sai Buri in southern Pattani Province on Wednesday evening, police reported. The five adults and eight children had travelled from the southern Vietnam town of Rach Gia in a small fishing boat. They told police that they had left Vietnam on May 6 and hoped to be resettled in a third country. They will be sent to a temporary camp in Songkhla, police said. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 May 83 p 3 BK]

NHAN DAN DENOUNCES MX DEPLOYMENT PLANS

OW270909 Hanoi VNA in English 0822 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 27 -- NHAN DAN today describes as "dangerous" the decision of the U.S. Congress to begin a programme of experiments with the new MX strategic missiles. The paper notes: "The decision of the U.S. Congress is extremely dangerous. It gives the green light to the Reagan administration to step up the arms race and prepare for a nuclear war...but the struggle against the Reagan administration's policy of nuclear arms race is going on. More and more American people have taken part in the struggle for peace and detente and for the prevention of a nuclear conflict. They demand that the U.S. Government negotiate with the Soviet Union to limit and reduce strategic and medium-range nuclear missiles."

NHAN DAN goes on: "The world public has broadly supported the reasonable and fair proposals of the Soviet Union on negotiation for the reduction of nuclear weapons. If the Reagan administration persists in its military build up and obdurately rejects all Soviet proposals for weapon control, they will bear full responsibility before the American and world public".

REAGAN 'SLANDERS' AGAINST CUBA REBUTTED

OW280809 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 28 -- "U.S. President Ronald Reagan's recent slanders against Cuba signal a new campaign in service of Washington's interventionist and aggressive policy in Latin America", says NHAN DAN today. The paper refers to Reagan's address to Cuban exiles and Cuban-born Americans in Miami recently. The paper notes: "The momentous changes in socialist Cuba which is today a thousand times superior to the former client regime of the U.S., serve a bright and inspiring example for all nations in Central America, the Caribbean and Latin America as a whole".

NHAN DAN continues: "The United States, fearful of the Cuban, example, is resorting to every means to weaken and destabilize Cuba and lower the prestige of the Cuban revolution." "However, all U.S. slanderous charges against Cuba cannot cover the facts that are daily occurring in that region. The revolutionary movement and the patriotic struggles of the peoples in Central America and the Caribbean are logical consequences of the oppression and exploitation by the dictatorial regimes instruments of American neocolonialism: "It is the United States and its stooges themselves who have created the constantly strained and explosive situation in the region," NHAN DAN points out. It recalls that in his recent Miami speech, President Ronald Reagan again vociferated threats against Cuba. But, the paper stressed, the 'big stick' policy has become outmoded. "By pursuing a hostile policy toward Cuba, the successive administrations in Washington have been unable to prevent socialist Cuba and her international prestige from growing stronger with each passing day. Neither can they curb the constant development of the revolution in Latin America," the paper concludes.

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS USSR GAS MINISTRY GROUP

OW271816 Hanoi VNA in English 1730 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 27 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received the visiting delegation of the Gas Industry Ministry of the Soviet Union led by Minister V.A. Dinkov.

Present were Tran Quynh, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nguyen Hoa, head of the Vietnam General Department of Oil and Natural Gas, and Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin.

Premier Pham Van Dong welcomed the visit of Minister Dinkov and his delegation which, he said marks a new development of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the field of oil and gas prospecting and exploitation in Vietnam. Premier Pham Van Dong highly valued the work of the Soviet delegation which had worked out important and positive measures aimed at speeding up the building of the material and technical bases for the Vietnamese oil and gas industry as planned. Chairman Pham Van Dong stressed that the Vietnamese people would do all they could so as together with the Soviet Union to push up oil and gas prospecting and exploitation on the continental shelf of Vietnam. The chairman expressed profound and sincere gratitude for the great and all-sided assistance and warm sentiments of the Soviet Communist Party, government and people to the Vietnamese people in their national construction and defence.

On behalf of the delegation, Minister Dinkov sincerely thanked the government and the General Department of Oil and Natural Gas of Vietnam for their warm welcome. He stressed that the Soviet Union would do its utmost, especially in the immediate future, to help Vietnam put the project into commission as scheduled. The reception took place in a very warm atmosphere of fraternal friendship.

Delegation Leaves Hanoi

OW282052 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 28 -- The delegation of the Soviet Gas industry led by Minister V.A. Dinkov left Hanoi today. It was seen off by Nguyen Hoa, head of the Vietnam General Department of Oil and Natural Gas. During its sojourn in Vietnam, the Soviet delegation had working sessions with the Vietnamese-Soviet oil and natural gas joint venture. The Soviet guests had also paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited the late president's residence.

RSFSR DEPUTATION VISITS HA NAM NINH PROVINCE

OW282056 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 28 -- A delegation from Astrakhan region of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic has paid a friendship visit to Ha Nam Ninh province of Ha Nam Ninh, southeast of Hanoi. It was warmly received by the Ha Nam Ninh Provincial Party Committee and the local population. The two sides have compared notes and discussed measures aimed at promoting their friendship and cooperation. The delegation was honoured at a meeting held in Nam Dinh city under the auspices of the provincial party committee and administration. The Soviet guests have called on a number of economic and cultural establishments in the province.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

OW280757 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 28 -- A delegation of the office of the Council of State and the office of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam paid a 12-day visit to the Soviet Union ending Thursday at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (P.S.S.U.).

The delegation, led by Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice-chairman and general secretary of the Council of State, was warmly received by V.V. Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first vice-president of the P.S.S.U. During their stay, the Vietnamese guests met with representatives of the P.S.S.U. and of the Moscow City Soviet Executive Committee.

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS INDIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION

OW291752 Hanoi VNA in English 1558 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 29 -- Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here on Saturday the visiting cultural delegation of the Indian Government led by Dr. P.K. Thungon. Present on this occasion were Vice Minister of Culture Le Thanh Cong and Indian Ambassador Kuldip Shadap. After expressing his great admiration for the land and people of India, Chairman Pham Van Dong remarked that both Vietnam and India possessed ancient cultures, cultural exchange would create favourable conditions for better understanding and closer cooperation between the two countries and the two peoples. He asked Dr. P.K. Thungon to convey his best regards to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and wished her the best of health so as to bring about new achievements for the Indian people and further progress for the Non-aligned Movement.

For his part, Dr. P.K. Thungon noted that India and Vietnam today enjoy a unique relationship based on the close bonds of friendship between the great leaders Jawaharlal Nehru and Ho Chi Minh. We in India, he said, have watched with great interest and admiration the Vietnamese people's long years of struggle for independence and now your efforts for economic reconstruction. India in its own small way has contributed to Vietnam's economic development. Dr. P.K. Thungon stressed that the Indian cultural workers would spare no efforts to contribute to promoting the friendship and multi-sided cooperation between the two peoples. The reception took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. The same day, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach warmly received Dr. P.K. Thungon and his party.

Cultural Program Signed

OW282054 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 28 -- The cultural exchange programme between Vietnam and India for the period 1983-1985 was signed here today. Signatories were Vietnamese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Ha Van Lau and Dr. P.K. Thungon, head of an Indian Government cultural delegation. Present at the signing ceremony were Vice-Minister of Culture Le Thanh Cong, Vice-Minister of Secondary Vocational and Higher Education Hoang Xuan Tuy and Indian Ambassador to Vietnam Kuldip Shadap.

VAN TIEN DUNG RECEIVES LAO POLITICAL OFFICERS

OW271828 Hanoi VNA in English 1745 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 27 -- General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, and defence minister, received here today the visiting delegation of political officers of the Lao People's Army led by Lieutenant-General Siphone, vice defence minister, and head of the general department of the L.P.A. With the general were Lieutenant-General Dang Vu Hiep, member of the party Central Committee, and deputy head of the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces; and Colonel Vu Xuan Vinh, head of the department for external relations of the Ministry of National Defence.

General Van Tien Dung exalted the growth and the big achievements of the Lao People's Army. He expressed the wish for continual strengthening of the special friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of Vietnam and Laos and between the peoples and armies of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

On Tuesday, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. The same day, it called at the office of the General Political Department of the V.P.A. where it was warmly received by General Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, and head of the General Political Department of the V.P.A., and other senior officials. The two sides exchanged experiences on party and political work in the armies of the two peoples.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the delegation visited Lang Son Province and several units of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces at the northern border. In addressing a gathering of Vietnamese combatants, Lieutenant General Siphone wished them success in building an army [word indistinct] in all respects so as to smash all schemes and acts of aggression by Beijing expansionism - the common enemy of the three fraternal peoples on the Indochinese peninsula.

COUNCIL OF STATE SESSION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

BK301508 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 May 83

[Communique by SRV Council of State]

[Text] The Council of State met in regular session on 27, 28, and 30 May under the chairmanship of Chairman Truong Chinh. Chairman of the Nationalities Council Hoang Truong Minh attended.

1. After hearing Comrade Vu Trong Kien, chairman of the government's organization commission, a report, by order of the Council of Ministers, on the draft law on organization of the people's councils and people's committees at various levels; and Comrade Tran Quang Huy, chairman of the National Assembly Judiciary Committee, present the Committee's opinion on this draft law, the Council of State has made suggestions to readjust the draft law so as to submit it to the National Assembly.

2. In compliance with the proposal of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State decided on a number of problems concerning commendations and awards.

3. The Council of State has decided on a number of problems concerning the work of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Organ of Control, and has appointed a number of judges to the Supreme People's Court.

4. The Council of State has considered the preparations for the fifth session of the Seventh National Assembly.

OUSTER OF UNQUALIFIED CPV MEMBERS DEMANDED

BK281212 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 May 83

[27 May NHAN DAN editorial: "Resolutely Remove Unqualified Party Members From the Party"]

[Text] In providing leadership for the revolution, our party has overcome countless difficulties and ordeals, become a heroic and tough militant brigade, and taken our national revolution from one victory to another.

The Vietnamese working class' vanguard brigade -- which is the party founded and trained by great President Ho Chi Minh -- has become the hearts and minds of the entire nation. The party has built up great prestige among the people of various strata in our country and in the world.

The party can only be strong when every party member strives hard to become worthy of being a leader and a truly faithful servant of the people, as well as a combatant fighting for the lofty revolutionary cause.

The party now has more than 1.7 million members. Organizationally, the party has widely developed in almost all the grassroots-level units, in various localities throughout the country, in the economic and cultural fields, and even in the armed forces. Countless good examples set by communists in making sacrifices and struggling selflessly on all fronts in the building and defense of the socialist fatherland have illustrated our party's heroic tradition and have served as a source of encouragement for our people.

At a time when the majority of party members are surging forward to fight selflessly for the party's lofty cause and to make sacrifices for the sake of the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness, a portion of party cadres and members have become degenerate, erroneous in their activities, bureaucratic in their behavior, and deviant in their lifestyle and politics. These shortcomings in the ethical qualities of party cadres and members have hindered the implementation of party lines, thus adversely affecting the country economically and politically and eroding the masses' confidence in the party. These shortcomings are being exploited by the enemy to stir up our people.

Removing unqualified party members from the party constitutes an urgent requirement for building a clean and steadfast party. The campaign for the issuance of party membership cards which was recently initiated throughout the party is an unprecedentedly extensive political drive. It has achieved good results in further improving party awareness, revolutionary determination, a sense of organization and discipline and revolutionary qualities and ethics. Grassroots-level party organizations have been further improved, the implementation of the political task has been stepped up, and tens of thousands of degenerate and deviant party members have been removed from the party. In many localities, however, there still exists the practice of giving high consideration to such persons. Localities have not been resolute enough in dealing with wrongdoers, especially which those party members holding important positions. They are many party cadres and members remaining in the party several years after they were found to have committed serious indiscretions.

Party committee echelons must supervise the issuance of party membership cards and direct the review of this task at every party chapter. In localities where the issuance of party membership cards has been carried out with unsatisfactory results, we must refer this matter to the responsible party chapter for reconsideration and must, after consulting with the masses, revoke the party membership cards of those unqualified users.

It is necessary to remove from the party all bad, spoiled, corrupt, decadent, deviant, and opportunist elements whose revolutionary determination has become paralyzed and who are no longer trusted by the masses. The same treatment must also give to those whose fighting determination has deteriorated, who are ideological unstable and good only for stealing public property, who are used to failure in their assigned duties, who are exploitive speculators and smugglers, who have pooled their capital and established contact with other people for illegal dealings, and who have demanded bribes and gravely coerced the masses. We should not allow such people to remain in the party, no matter what credits they may have in the past. We must also remove from the party those party members whose political awareness and working capabilities are too poor -- poorer than nonparty members in all respects -- and who are no longer qualified to be party members.

We must distinguish people whose determination and qualities have deteriorated from those aging, ailing or disabled party members who are no longer physically fit for work and who need to take a rest and recuperate. For the latter party members, the only thing they need to do is to maintain their revolutionary qualities.

Firmly grasping the qualifications for party members in order to assess the behavior of each party member is a permanent task of every party chapter. Carrying out criticism and self-criticism is a teaching weapon with which we must struggle to maintain discipline within the party. The removal of unqualified party members from the party must be done resolutely and properly with close guidance. Even if there are many members to be removed from the party, we should resolutely do so without hesitation, mercy and delay for the interests of the party and the revolution. The removal of unqualified party members from the party must be associated with the tasks of improving the qualities of party members and admitting outstanding people into the party.

By so doing, our party will certainly become stronger and much less corrupt, its leadership better, and the masses' confidence in the party, further strengthened, thus contributing to pushing ahead the glorious cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

HO CHI MINH CITY ACCOMPLISHMENTS NOTED

BK271534 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Apr 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] Before the liberation day, Ho Chi Minh City was the military and political operating center of the U.S.-puppet government. The city was one of notorious consumption, spending, and debauchery of the U.S. oriented neocolonialist regime. The city's industrial production and market relied completely on materials, spare parts, and goods imported from Western capitalist countries. Most of the import transactions were controlled by the Chinese bourgeois.

During the past 8 years, overcoming numerous difficulties, the city party organization and people have carried out many tasks to turn the life of a big city, which was the counterrevolutionary center of the former regime, into a city with a new, socialist system; transform it from a city of consumption into a productive city; and change its economy which mainly served the war and completely relied on foreign countries into an independent economy which serves the people's livelihood and is advancing toward socialism.

The city now maintains steadily developing industrial production, especially small industrial and handicraft production. Dozens of thousands of workers now have work to do. The workers and civilians daily lives have been initially stabilized. The city has positively and actively taken measures to speed up the pace of export and import to serve production and the people's life. Despite numerous difficulties and negative phenomena, shortcomings, and mistakes, the city has consistently drawn experiences and tried to surge forward to achieve a better and healthier position. In the mass movement, there have emerged a number of good models in the social relations and economic management at the grass roots production establishments, districts, and subwards, thereby contributing useful experiences to developing the economic management for the country. The most striking feature is that the city has maintained its dynamism, sensitivity, and concern for the results of the production and business activities.

It is noteworthy that the Beijing reactionaries, in collusion with U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, have relentlessly carried out a multifaceted war of sabotage against our country, although they were defeated painfully and shamefully in their war of aggression and schemes of expansion in Vietnam and Indochina. In this war, they are taking advantage of the complex characteristic of Ho Chi Minh City to extensively undermine it economically, politically, militarily, culturally, and ideologically with the hope of creating chaos in this city for our market and economy; undermine our system; deprave our party cadres and members; sow division among our people; and pit our nation against other fraternal countries in order to create rebellion and counterrevolution.

The struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths in Ho Chi Minh City is being carried out in close association with the struggle against this enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. It is an acute, protracted and complex struggle.

The city, however, has been able to maintain the political security, social order, and safety. It has made a remarkable contribution to the war to defend our fatherland's southwestern border. It has scored progress and achievements in the cultural, educational, literature and art, public health, and physical education and sport domains. It has gradually eliminated various social vices and is consolidating party organizations, the administrations, and mass organizations to make them ever firmer.

The city which was named after President Ho Chi Minh has decisively and optimistically advanced toward the socialist path.

HO CHI MINH CITY'S PERFORMANCE REVIEWED

BK310704 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] On behalf of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers, Vice Premier Do Muoi, Political Bureau member, and party Central Committee Secretary Nguyen Thanh Binh, recently met with the representatives of the Ho Chi Minh City Party and People's Committees and of the central government's ministries and sectors to review the implementation of the Political Bureau resolution and the various Council of Ministers' decisions on the city's tasks performed since the end of 1982 and to discuss measures for the future implementation of the resolution.

Over the past 8 months, since the Political Bureau issued the resolution on the city's tasks, while studying to understand the resolution thoroughly, the city party and people's committees have also issued some resolutions on the specific and immediate tasks of the city. These resolutions have begun to create some necessary changes and score results in a certain number of fields.

In the first 4 months of this year alone, despite several difficulties in materials and energy, industrial and handicrafts production in the city has increased by 17.3 percent in terms of gross production volume value as compared to the same period last year. The export-import tasks have also improved both organizationally and operationally. The food supply has progressed better than before, ensuring adequate supplies for the prescribed recipients.

The procurement of 10th-month grain has scored the highest ever recorded figure as compared to previous years. The collection, purchase, and control of goods and the activities of socialist trade have undergone good changes. Many types of commodities collected and purchased during the first quarter show definite increases ranging from 77 to 210 percent over the fourth quarter of 1982. The management of markets and prices has been emphasized.

At the meeting, it was asserted that the above-mentioned changes are still small as compared to the requirements set forth in the Political Bureau resolution and have not been commensurate to the position and potential of the city.

In order to continually and successfully implement the Political Bureau resolution and the various Council of Ministers' decisions, on the basis of determining more clearly the city's position and the ferocity of the struggle between the two paths in an area where the enemies have sought all means to sabotage us in several ways, the city must concentrate in the future on implementing the following tasks well:

Initiative should be upheld and combined with state assistance to overcome difficulties in energy and materials for industrial and handicrafts production; gradually rearrange production, especially in those major sectors and of important goods which have good potential; exploit in depth all existing installations; and promote the inherent dynamism of each installation and the entire city so as to ensure the fulfillment of the target of 4.3 billion dong worth of industrial and handicrafts production under the 1983 plan.

The organization of the general export-import corporation should be quickly stabilized and its activities systematized gradually. The state-run and cooperative trade network in the city's wards and subwards should be expanded to increase their percentages of retail sales and positive policies and measures should be adopted to collect and purchase goods and control the sources of commodities, ensuring state control over large amounts of goods, and, on this basis, surging forward to occupy the market.

In order to guarantee success in implementing the afore-mentioned policies, while continuing to organize study to understand the Political Bureau resolution thoroughly, promote the people's collective mastery over construction and administration of the city, and formulate and implement specific projects for production, distribution, circulation, and national security and defense, the city party and people's committees should further improve their leadership along the lines of scrutinizing each specialized subject, concentrating on resolving definitively the burning problems in a given period, and securing by all means the assistance and cooperation of the various ministerial departments and sectors at the central and provincial levels which are located in the city area.

COLLECTION OF COMMERCIAL TAXES URGED

BK281028 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Apr 83 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed article: "Vigorously and Resolutely Collect Industrial and Commercial Tax"]

[Text] Following the amendment of some articles in the regulations on industrial and commercial tax, localities throughout the country have urgently prepared for implementing the regulations. Nearly all the provinces and cities have completed the survey and classification of business households, determined the business income of these households, and have begun to notify these households of their tax norms and to collect taxes in accordance with the new policy. In Hanoi alone, after preparations had been adequately completed, all the private commercial households -- large, medium and small -- were basically notified on 25, 26 and 27 April of their tax norms. In general, nearly all the households in various districts, precincts, cities and towns have agreed on their business income and tax norms recently assigned them. In only a few days before the afternoon of 27 April, the households in four urban districts paid more than 20 million dong in taxes. In the Hoan Kiem District alone, 63 percent of the monthly taxation norm was fulfilled.

The collection of trade and industrial tax has progressed well this time and has been earnestly supported by all cadres, workes, civil servants, laboring people, and all the honest businessmen. Well aware of the major taxation policy of the party and state, all localities have conducted a broad and in-depth propaganda and education drive among the people -- especially in the trade and industrial circles -- to make them thoroughly understand the contents of the regulations and create a high identity of views on their implementation. The entire taxation task has been directly guided by the party committee echelons and the local administrations. All sectors -- especially finance, trade and internal affairs -- have coordinated closely with one another to make necessary preparations for collecting taxes. As a result, the classification of business households households and the determination of their business income and tax norms have become more realistic in many localities.

As compared to 1982, the amount of business performed by the major and medium households has increased by one and a half, or twice as much. It has tripled and quadrupled in some localities. Either because of their former false statements or their present actual increase in business activities, the amount of business conducted by many households has now increased tenfold. Since their amount of business has increased, they have received more income and they have to come into a higher tax bracket accordingly. The announced figures for the amount of business and the tax bracket have been willingly accepted by most of the commercial households, especially small ones. In general, tax collection is progressing favorably.

The results achieved have marked a new step in the collection of trade and industrial taxes. However, there are still many problems to be resolved. In several localities, the set figures for the amount of business and income are still much lower than the actual figures that should have been used. Consequently, although the tax norms have been raised, there is still a great loss of revenue. Quite a number of business households are still left out of the register. Apart from large numbers of trade and industrial households which have scrupulously complied with the new taxation policy, there still are a few recalcitrant households which have reacted by threatening a suspension of business, return of licenses, and closure of shops. In fact, they scatter their shops to disrupt the implementation of the policy and to evade taxes. These cases have been dealt with resolutely in many localities by forcing the recalcitrant households to either comply with the policy and pay taxes or to close their business. However, in some localities, such cases have not been dealt with definitively. Some evil elements and illicit businessmen have opposed the new taxation policy by distorting news, spreading false rumors and increasing commodities' prices. These people have been denounced and punished. Some of them have gone into hiding and dispersed their goods, waiting until the cadres "fizzle out," when they will raise their heads again and continue to disrupt the market. They will pay dearly for their stubbornness. In some localities, taxation has not been well organized in close connection with the other tasks of controlling and managing the market, compelling listing of prices, and selling at posted prices.

To accelerate the collection of trade and industrial tax in accordance with the new state regulations, we should better perform the tasks of conducting educational propaganda; surveying, controlling and classifying households; adjusting the figures on business amount of income; organizing the registration of businesses; and collecting taxes promptly and accurately.

We should continue to make everyone aware that trade and industrial taxation is an effective tool of the proletarian dictatorship state in mobilizing the people of strata to make just and rational contributions. This will help the state regulate the income of all commercial and industrial businessmen, administer all production and business operations, and promote the tasks of distribution and circulation and socialist transformation and other socioeconomic tasks of the party and state. The struggle to implement the new taxation policy and oppose tax evasion is a class struggle to manage production and the market. Together with the key taxation force, we should mobilize broad segments of the masses and the people's organizations, especially the women's union, to educate businessmen on the new taxation policy. All cadres and people are dutybound to support taxation cadres and policy of the party and state.

The forces in charge of trade and industrial taxation should be improved and trained constantly so that they can firmly grasp and correctly implement the policy. After the new tax norms have been prescribed, we should promptly implement as planned the tasks of registering businesses, issuing licenses and collecting taxes. Taxation should be carried out simultaneously with the other tasks aimed at managing business, prices and market. It should contribute effectively to the struggle for reestablishing order on the circulation and distribution front.

AUSTRALIASANCTIONS DROPPED AGAINST USSR; TIES NORMALIZED

BK310851 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Australia has normalized its relations with the Soviet Union. The foreign minister, My Hayden, called on the Soviet ambassador in Canberra and told him that the federal government was lifting its 3-year-old restrictions on official contact with the Soviet Union. The prime minister, Mr Hawke, foreshadowed the easing of Australia's sanctions on official contact with the Soviet Union shortly after the Labor government was elected in March. The sanctions on trade, cultural, academic, sporting and scientific relations with the Soviet Union were imposed in January 1980 in protest at the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Mr Hayden says the government still objects strongly to the continuing Soviet occupation, but he says the time has come to recognize that limitations on Australia's range of contacts with the Soviet Union are likely to be counterproductive. A spokesman for the Soviet Embassy says the statement is welcomed and the move will bring mutual benefit to both countries.

INCENDIARY DEVICES FOUND NEAR ATOMIC CENTER

BK290648 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Police are investigating the discovery of two incendiary devices near the Australian Atomic Energy Commission's research establishment at Lucas Heights in Sydney. The devices were found last night by two patrolling policemen after they noticed a car painted camouflage-style parked about 2 km from the establishment. Police said there were two people inside the car dressed in army-style outfits, but they drove off before the police could reach them. Demonstrations have been held over the weekend at the Lucas Heights establishment against the nuclear arms race. Police said the incendiary devices are used by the army to simulate artillery fire.

NEW ZEALANDMULDOON ON FRENCH TIMETABLE TO END NUCLEAR TESTS

BK280130 Hong Kong AFP in English 0054 GMT 28 May 83

[Excerpt] Wellington, May 28 (AFP) -- The French Government has set a firm timetable for ending its underground nuclear test programme in the South Pacific, New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon said today. Mr Muldoon confirmed that French President Francois Mitterrand had indicated the time period in which he expected testing at Mururoa Atoll to end during talks in Paris earlier this month. But Mr Muldoon said President Mitterrand had given no assurances that testing would stop immediately. So the New Zealand Government was not surprised by this week's 70-kiloton bomb test at Mururoa Atoll, Mr Muldoon said.

"It is up to the French Government to make the time (for ending testing) public," he was reported as saying. "It is not appropriate for me to disclose the period as that is a matter for the French Government."

Mr Mitterrand has offered New Zealand an opportunity to send a scientist to Mururoa to monitor any potential radiation hazards from the testing.

"The New Zealand ambassador in Paris is pursuing this with a view to its commencement as soon as possible," he said.

New Zealand's national radiation laboratory has been seeking access to French monitoring data from the testing site.

EXPECTED AGREEMENT ON U.S. BASES PACT HAILED

HK310410 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] The Philippines and the United States are expected to sign tomorrow new amendments to the RP-U.S. military bases agreement. The amendments will give the Philippines a fair and realistic compensation package for the American facilities used of Clark Air Base, Subic Naval Base, and other minor installations in the country.

Philippine Ambassador to the United States Benjamin Romualdez has led the Philippine panel meeting informally with its American counterparts led by Ambassador Michael Armacost for the past several weeks on various provisions of the agreement. Tomorrow morning, both panels will meet formally at the old foreign office building in Arlegui Street, San Miguel, Manila, to conclude a review of the agreement.

After the formal meeting tomorrow, both countries are expected to sign new amendments to the bases pact originally signed in 1947, which includes a substantial compensation package, which the Philippines will use to modernize its armed forces and improve the social economic conditions of areas around the bases and other poor sections of the country; recognition in clear terms of Philippine sovereignty over all U.S. military installations in the country; access by the Philippine commander and his representatives in Clark and Subic to all areas of the U.S. facilities except where secret equipment and information are kept, which may be inspected through procedures still to be agreed upon; reaffirmation of the 1959 agreement for prior consultation on all activities and changes inside the U.S. facilities; and a new provision making it a duty for all U.S. military and civilian employees and their dependents in the bases to respect Philippine law.

Ambassador Romualdez said the two negotiating teams have worked together in a spirit of cooperation and mutual confidence. What we have been able to achieve augurs well for a future of dignified and equitable relations between Filipinos and Americans.

SOVEREIGNTY OVER MILITARY BASES TO BE STRENGTHENED

HK280932 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Philippine sovereignty over military bases in the country is expected to be strengthened by the inclusion of a new provision in the RP-U.S. bases treaty enjoining American servicemen in the country to respect Philippine laws.

The new provision was reported to have been agreed upon during preliminary talks preceding the formal review of the treaty by Philippine negotiators. It is expected to be one of the high points in the memorandum of agreement to be signed by the two sides after the conclusion of their talks. The new provision spouts out of the obligations of every serviceman in Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base to respect the laws of the Philippines.

COMMITTEE TO OVERSEE U.S. BASE PROBLEMS SUGGESTED

HK271509 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 27 May 83 pp 1, 10

[By Pedro Canisio]

[Text] When the military bases agreement review is finally concluded and the new, amended document goes into effect, what happens when pesky questions come up and the Philippine and U.S. commanders simply can't decide because the matter is beyond their authority and responsibility?

One bright young man involved in the negotiation process suggested: Why not create a joint committee of high officials which will handle questions that come up as a result of the implementation of the agreement?

The U.S. has joint committees with Spain, South Korea and Japan. Why not one with the Philippines? After all, the bases that U.S. forces use in the Philippines are larger than those in use in any of these countries. Thus the joint committee, one of the most significant accomplishments of the review, is expected to come into being.

The stationing in a country of large numbers of foreign forces inevitably gives rise to special problems which, if not dealt with effectively and promptly, can poison the relations between the country to which the troops belong and the host country.

In the case of the U.S. forces in the Philippines, these problems can be magnified because of the sheer number of troops involved and the proximity of the bases in which they are stationed to urban centers.

There are currently thousands of U.S. personnel and their dependents stationed at Clark and Subic. In addition, Subic plays host, at any one time, to an average of 9,000 sailors and Marines either in training, on board ship or relaxing ashore on liberty. It is estimated that about two million Americans pass through the bases every year.

The presence and transit of so many young single men amidst a settled and conservative population of a different culture cannot but give rise to clashes, frictions and violations of the law.

There are the differences in the two cultures' perceptions of the seriousness of drug offenses. There is the familiar problem of prostitution and loose sexual behavior, resulting in broken homes, shattered social mores, the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, the degradation of women, the abandonment of children. There is the smuggling of contraband and highly dutiable goods. There is the natural tendency of young people to flout the law of a country that is not their own.

There is also the disparity between the life styles of the visiting soldiers and their families and the communities around the bases. This disparity arouses the resentment of the native population and whets its appetite for foreign goods.

These problems were brought home to the chairman of the Philippine panel in the bases review, Ambassador to the U.S. Benjamin Romualdez, during his recent visits to Clark and Subic and the communities surrounding them.

Until now, there has been no organized body to solve these problems as they came up or to devise long-term solutions for them.

To be sure, past negotiations have attempted to correct some aspects of the situation by sporadic amendments to the agreement. Some of these amendments have been effective. For example, the fact that the bases are now under the administration of a Filipino commander and perimeter security is now in the hands of Philippine forces has reduced the friction between U.S. personnel and the Filipinos.

But no organized entity has tackled the problems on the level of implementation and conducted continuing studies on possible permanent solutions.

The result has been that, often, the problems are allowed to fester and irritate the relations between the two countries.

The Military Bases Agreement Joint Committee is envisioned by the two panels in the review precisely to settle implementation problems and work out long-term solutions.

Its scope will include all matters having to do with the implementation of the agreement, except criminal jurisdiction, which is now reported to be handled effectively by the existing criminal jurisdiction implementation committee. Thus, it will take on not only social problems around the bases, but such things as the administration of the recently established arrangements on customs, immigration and quarantine.

In the current review, the U.S. is expected to pledge to insure that its personnel respect Philippine laws and cooperate with the Philippine Government in preventing the abuse of the privileges enjoyed by U.S. personnel under the agreement.

The joint committee will probably be overseeing the measures taken to fulfill these pledges.

The U.S. also is expected to pledge to procure goods and services in the Philippines to the maximum extent feasible instead of importing most of their requirements.

The joint committee will probably be responsible for seeing to it that this is done. The joint committee may also conduct studies on the areas which can be further relinquished to the Philippines in the future. Past negotiations have resulted in the turn-over of extensive base areas to the Philippines, and the joint committee is expected to see whether more lands can be turned over for the use of the surrounding communities for productive purposes.

The detailed arrangements governing the operation of the joint committee have not yet been determined. It will probably be headed by fairly high-level officials from both countries, with their own deputies and staffs. They will then determine their own procedures and working arrangements.

In any event, the establishment of the joint committee is expected to serve as the long-needed machinery that will deal with problems and frictions arising from the bases before they become irritants in the relations between the two allies.

GOVERNMENT TO COLLECT TAXES ON U.S. BASES

HK300504 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] The Philippine Government through the Bureau of Internal Revenue [BIR], can now collect withholding taxes from the salaries of Filipino workers inside the Clark Air Base in Angeles, Pampanga, and Subic Naval Base in Zambales. This was arrived at by the Philippine and American panels reviewing the military bases agreement. It was one of the improvements agreed upon by the two panels.

According to the BIR, the Philippine Government expects to collect some 35 million pesos in income taxes annually from 40,000 Filipino workers at the two bases.

PRESIDENTIAL COMMITMENT ORDERS UNDER REVIEW

OW151309 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] All presidential commitment orders [PCO] issued by the president against suspected subversives, upon recommendations of PC [Philippine Constabulary] authorities, are now under review.

A four-man committee headed by top PC lawyer Col (Serio de Cruz), was formed on orders of PC Chief Lt Gen Fidel Ramos. Gen Ramos ordered the committee to reexamine all PCO's recommended by PC officers to find out if there is still any need for the PCO to stay. When a person is arrested under a PCO, only the president or his representative can authorize the release of a subversive suspect.

Earlier, the president ordered the release of (Venato Caniatez), a foreman arrested in Camerines del Norte for illegal possession of subversive materials after he was cleared of the charges earlier by a local court. The president also earlier ordered the release from detention of two foreign priests and a Filipino priest charged with the murder of a mayor in Negros Occidental.

Among the cases to be reviewed by the special PC Committee is that of newsman (Antonio Nieva). The former BULLETIN TODAY's staffer was ordered released from detention by President Marcos, even as (Nieva) continues to face trial on charges of rebellion. (Nieva), who was arrested under a PCO last month, was linked by military investigators to the Kilusang Mayor Uno, a liberal organization suspected to be a communist front. Mayor Uno officials Felixberto Olalia and Bonifacio (Tupez) were much earlier charged with rebellion.

MARCOS GUARANTEES ADHERENCE TO RULE OF LAW

OW201219 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] The government will strictly adhere to the rule of law, and no powers granted to any public official will be used to oppress, or be utilized with tyrannical force. The president gave this assurance in a speech before the first annual convention of the sixth house of delegates to the Integrated Bar of the Philippines at the Manila Hilton. Joel Barotilla was there.

[Begin Barotilla recording] In its 10 years of existence, the Integrated Bar of the Philippines has contributed to national development efforts. It has for its objectives, the improvement of the administration of justice and the elevation of the standards of the legal profession. The organization is composed of lawyers coming from all regions in the country. The 3-day convention has for its theme, "Ten Years of Integration: Progress, Problems and Promises."

In his keynote address, the president said the Integrated Bar of the Philippines is welcome to join the government in guaranteeing that our freedoms are properly protected. It was in the same speech that he said that there never will be any abuse of power on the part of the government. [end recording]

[Begin Marcos recording] I pledge to you that no power that shall be granted to any officer in this Government, especially to that of the President, shall be utilized to oppress and to be used with tyrannical force. [applause] [end recording]

[Begin Barotilla recording] The president also authorized the Integrated Bar of the Philippines to call his attention to any case of injustice that may have been committed in the exercise of extraordinary powers provided by the Constitution. [end recording]

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June 1, 1983

